



Daily Report

China

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Congratulates Clinton

OW2101102593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0933 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—Speaking at a news conference this afternoon, Wu Jianmin, a spokesman from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, extended congratulations on Clinton's inauguration as the U.S. President.

In response to a reporter's question on the impact of Clinton's inauguration as the U.S. President on Sino-U.S. relations, Wu Jianmin said: "We congratulate Mr. Clinton on his inauguration as the U.S. President. The Chinese Government has always attached importance [zhong shi 6850 6018] to Sino-U.S. relations. It is willing to make joint efforts with the new U.S. Administration to improve and develop Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of the three Sino-U.S. Joint Communiques."

Comments on Bombing of Iraq

OW2101094393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0934 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, in commenting [on] the United States' bombardment of Iraq, reiterated today China's position that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means.

The spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said at a weekly press conference here that China has taken note of France's criticism of the U.S. bombardment of Baghdad as well as the Arab countries' attitude on the matter.

He said, "The international community's efforts towards the issue should be conducive to peace and stability in the region. The problems concerning the region should be resolved by peaceful means on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. The use of force is of no good to the solution of the problems."

Reacts to Human Rights Report

OW2101090393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—China is firmly opposed to any interference in its internal affairs under the pretext of human rights, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.

"The so-called human rights report issued by the U.S. State Department on January 19 contains irresponsible comments on and distortions of China's domestic situation, and attacks against China on the human rights issue. This is entirely unjustifiable," said the spokesman at a weekly press conference when asked to comment on the charges against China contained in the U.S. State Department human rights report.

"We are firmly opposed to any interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights," he said.

Comments on Hong Kong

OW2101103193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1021 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin here today described as "legitimate" the Hong Kong residents' demand that Governor Chris Patten withdraw his "political reform" program.

The spokesman made the statement at a weekly press conference when asked to comment on the fact that many groups and residents of Hong Kong took to the streets recently in the demand for the withdrawal of the governor's program.

"It is entirely legitimate for the residents in Hong Kong to demand, out of the consideration of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, that Governor Chris Patten withdraw his 'political reform' program," the spokesman said.

Comments on Bosnia-Herzegovina

OW2101093693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today it is a "positive step" that the parliament of the ethnic Serbians of Bosnia-Herzegovina had accepted the constitutional principles put forward by the co-chairmen of the international conference on the issue of former Yugoslavia.

The spokesman, Wu Jianmin, made the remark at a weekly press conference when asked to comment on the fact that the parliament of the ethnic Serbians has accepted those principles.

"We believe that this represents a positive step in the process towards a settlement of the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina," Wu said.

"We hope that the parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue to take a constructive position and each make their contributions to the political settlement of the issue," the spokesman added.

Denies Aircraft Carrier Plans

OW2101101193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today refuted as groundless some press reports that China would purchase aircraft carriers and expand its naval bases.

The spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said that such reports were "all groundless" and were "actually designed to sow discord between China and its friendly neighboring countries".

Wu made the statement when asked to comment on these reports at a weekly press conference here this afternoon.

Wu said that China is an important force for defending peace, a fact which has been acknowledged by the international community.

China's defense budget is one of the lowest in the world, equivalent to only one fiftieth of the U.S. military expenditure, the spokesman said, adding that China's defense power is solely for the purpose of self defense and poses no threat on any other country.

"Any attempts to sow dissension between China and its neighboring countries will be futile," the spokesman said.

Denies Naval Upgrade Plans

OW2101100093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT
21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 21 KYODO—China reacted testily Thursday [21 January] to foreign press reports that Beijing plans to expand its naval capabilities to strengthen its military influence in the Asia-Pacific region. Speaking at a regular weekly press briefing, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin dismissed such reports as "groundless."

"These reports were actually designed to sow discord between China and its friendly neighbors," Wu said. "China's defense power is solely for the purpose of self-defense and poses no threat to any other country."

The reports cited an internal military document exposing Chinese plans to build three large naval bases along its eastern seaboard before 1998 at a cost of some 200 million yuan (34.8 million dollars). Military analysts said such bases are needed by China if it goes ahead with reported plans to buy an aircraft carrier as the flag ship of a naval fleet capable of conducting ocean-going exercises.

The document acknowledged that financial constraints are holding back China's ambitions to buy a carrier from overseas but said the Navy should start building a logistical support system capable of sustaining a carrier in the future. Persistent reports of this nature have led China's Asian neighbors to express fears that Beijing's ultimate aim is to bolster its territorial claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and the Diaoyu Islands to the east. The Spratlys are claimed in whole or part by China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Brunei, while the Diaoyu Islands, called the Senkaku Islands in Japan, are currently controlled by Japan.

The document also said China plans to expand its naval operations still further afield in order to check perceived attempts by India to dominate the Indian Ocean and other regional waters.

Analysts say the Foreign Ministry's testy reaction to these reports underlines a growing sensitivity within the military leadership about its future operations.

Wu pointed out that China's military budget pales in comparison with that of the United States and declared that foreign rumor mongers will never poison China in the eyes of its neighbors.

"Attempts to sow dissension between China and its neighboring countries will all be futile," he said.

Qian To Visit Laos, Burma

OW2101082593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will pay an official goodwill visit to Laos and Myanmar [Burma] between January 30 and February 3 at the invitation of the governments of the two countries.

This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly press conference here this afternoon.

Denies 1992 Kim Il-song Visit

OW2101124193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT
21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 21 KYODO—China on Thursday denied news reports that North Korean leader Kim Il-song paid a secret visit to Beijing last November to plead for military and economic aid. Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin at a news conference dismissed the reports as unfounded. Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) reported Wednesday that Kim made the secret visit, but that Beijing turned down his request for military aid. NHK quoted informed sources in Beijing for its report.

Statement on Cambodia 'Timely'

OW2101085193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today that the proposal contained in the recent statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers for facilitating the peace process in Cambodia is both timely and important, for it was put forward at a time when the question of Cambodia was in a deadlock.

The spokesman made these remarks when asked at a press conference here this afternoon to comment on the statement issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers'

meeting on January 15 on the question of Cambodia and its proposal for advancing the date of the presidential election in Cambodia.

The spokesman said China appreciates the efforts of the ASEAN countries in quest of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue and hopes that those countries will continue to play an important role in this regard.

He said China will actively support all efforts that will help break the present deadlock, implement the Paris agreements, promote national reconciliation and facilitate the peace process in Cambodia.

"We support a direct presidential election by the Cambodian people. As for its arrangements, we would respect a consensus of all parties," he added.

Views French Sale to Taiwan

HK2101115593 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT
21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP)—The French consulate in Guangzhou, southern China, formally closed Thursday on orders from Beijing in retaliation over the planned sale of 60 French-built Mirage fighter jets to Taiwan, diplomatic sources said.

On December 22 Beijing gave France one month to close the consulate after hearing of the planned sale of Mirage 2000-5 aircraft to Taiwan, which China considers a province of the mainland.

Consul-General Paul Jean-Ortiz, who will not be allowed to stay in China, has to leave the country Thursday. He will go to Paris to apply for a new Chinese visa so he can return to a French Embassy post in Beijing, the sources said.

"The decision to sell Mirages to Taiwan has damaged bilateral relations," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin at a weekly press briefing Thursday.

"Trade and economic relations between China and France are being seriously affected and responsibility for all this rests entirely with the French side," he added.

Beijing has already excluded French firms from an underground railway project in Guangzhou. But Wu would not say whether other economic sanctions were planned.

France is Beijing's second biggest financial backer and runs a major deficit in its trade with China. So far Paris has not taken any retaliatory measures.

Further Reportage on Situation in Iraq, Reaction

OW1901225293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1716
GMT 19 Jan 93

[“Roundup” feature by Liao Zhenyun]

[Text] Cairo, January 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. Forces staged two new air strikes at Iraq's defense forces in the north today as Iraq sent an "open letter" to U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton, appealing for conciliation.

The first air raid was launched at 10:40 a.m. local time (0740 GMT) when an F-4G Wild Weasel fighter jet fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft missile and radar installation, according to news reports from Washington.

Reports quoted a U.S. Defense Department source as saying that the Iraqi installation was attacked after its radar began tracking the U.S. plane, "an act that U.S. pilots consider a provocation."

About three hours later, an F-15 Falcon fighter jet dropped cluster bombs on an Iraqi anti-aircraft artillery site "after being fired on by the artillery," the unnamed source was quoted as saying.

The attack also involved two British Jaguar jets which fired air-to-ground missiles at an Iraqi radar installation after radar targeted them.

As the military confrontation seemed to be further escalating, Iraq's official newspaper "AL-THAWRA" published an open letter which asked Clinton to abandon outgoing President George Bush's air raid campaign, warning that continued U.S. attacks "will not bring cooperation with U.N. weapons inspectors."

The letter, prepared by President Saddam Husayn's chief spokesman Abdul-Jabir Mohsen, claimed that "Iraq is not an enemy of America and does not want to be. Iraq is an enemy of imperialist policies that were practiced against Iraq and against its Arab brothers."

"Save your country from a lot of problems that, if they remain, will bring your country down," the letter advised Clinton.

Clinton, who is to officially succeed Bush on Wednesday, has repeatedly expressed support for Bush's military attack campaign against Iraq since the latest Iraq-West crisis erupted into fighting last week.

Clinton pledged Monday that he "will not waver" from Bush's policies of demanding that "Iraq abide by U.N. resolutions."

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz issued a statement Monday which said the allied attacks "raised serious questions" about Iraqi compliance with the U.N. weapons inspection commission because of Washington's influence on the U.N..

Iraq says it could not guarantee the safety of U.N. weapons inspectors who want to use U.N. aircraft in Iraq unless the allies cancel the imposition of the "no-fly zone" in the south, a condition firmly rejected by the allies.

Tension has been high in the region since U.S. warplanes shot down an Iraqi fighter jet on December 27 in the southern "no-fly zone" imposed by the U.S.-led Gulf war Western allies.

The allies have attacked Iraqi targets four times in seven days over what they called Iraq's "increasingly defiant challenges to U.N. weapons inspections" and to the allied-imposed "no-fly zones" in the north and south allegedly to protect Kurdish separatists and Shiite Moslem rebels.

The U.S. has warned of more attacks if Iraq "does not live up to terms of the Gulf war cease-fire."

Latest reports said the United States was moving the USS John F. Kennedy warship into the eastern Mediterranean, within striking distance of Iraq. The carrier USS Kitty Hawk is on station in the Gulf.

Iraq says 43 people have been killed and at least 45 injured in the allied bombing and Tomahawk cruise missile attacks that began last week.

The U.S. claims that the attacks mostly targeted missile and radar sites in both the southern and northern "no-fly zones," but Iraq says there have widespread civilian casualties in the attacks.

The Al-Rashid Hotel in Baghdad was badly damaged during the allies' cruise missile attack Sunday, in which two people were killed and dozens were wounded.

An Iraqi military spokesman claimed the capital's defenders shot down eight cruise missiles on Sunday.

Baaghdad was reportedly quiet today, but still with strong anti-American sentiment.

Saddam promised Monday that the government would pay a reward of 500,000 Iraqi dinars (about 15,000 U.S. dollars) to soldiers who shoot down an enemy missile.

Saddam also ordered an increase in food rations throughout the country beginning in February. Food supplies have been tight because of a U.N. trade embargo imposed for Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

In a related development, there has been growing criticism of the allies' continued military attacks against Iraq, either from the Arab world or elsewhere.

The Cairo-based 21-member Arab League said Monday it "regrets the policy of military escalation against Iraq... which extended to the bombing of Iraqi civilian targets inside Baghdad and led to the killing and wounding of civilians among the brotherly Iraqi people."

In an apparent response to Kuwait's request for Britain and France to send troops to the Emirate to beef up its defense, Arab League Secretary General Ismat Abdul-Meguid said today that any new foreign troop deployment along the Iraq-Kuwait border must be endorsed by the U.N. Security Council.

"The dispatch of new forces by the United Nations for service in the buffer zone between Iraq and Kuwait must be done through the Security Council," Abdul-Meguid said. "There should be a resolution to this effect defining the nature of the work of such forces."

Many Arab countries have criticized the West for adopting "double standards" in implementing U.N. resolutions, saying that the allies have only taken tough action against Iraq while failing to enforce U.N. resolutions demanding that Israel take back the more than 400 Palestinian deportees stranded in southern Lebanon and that Serbia end its offensive in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said Monday that all U.N. Security Council resolutions must "be respected and implemented."

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa also stressed the necessity to maintain Iraq's territorial integrity.

There are meanwhile criticism or suggestions from outside the Arab world.

Russia has asked for a U.N. Security Council meeting later today to discuss the Iraq-West crisis. But it said that "the key to normalization of the situation lies in Baghdad, which has not heeded repeated warnings."

Dutch Foreign Minister Pieter Kooijmans also urged the allies to give serious consideration to Arab criticism of the air strikes.

Iraq Announces Ceasefire

OW1901224593 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119
GMT 19 Jan 93

["Roundup" feature by Liao Zhenyun]

[Text] Cairo, January 19 (XINHUA)—Iraq announced a unilateral ceasefire in the "no-fly zones" in both northern and southern Iraq on the eve of U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton's inauguration Wednesday.

Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] headed by President Saddam Husayn said in a statement that Iraq will begin a cease-fire at 8:00 A.M. (0500 gmt) Wednesday as a gesture of goodwill toward the incoming Clinton administration and "through him the American people."

The ceasefire offer came after Iraq urged, also today, Clinton to halt bombing raids and the Vatican said it has accepted an Iraqi request to put the issue for discussion at the United Nations.

"The RCC decided the ceasefire beginning Wednesday morning as a gesture of goodwill toward the Clinton administration and through him the American people," the RCC said in a statement carried by the official Iraqi News Agency INA, monitored here.

Clinton is to take office Wednesday as the 42nd U.S. President. He has warned Iraq that the U.S. "will not

waver" from demands that Saddam bow to terms of the Gulf war ceasefire resolutions adopted by the U.N. two years ago.

The RCC statement said the Iraqi offer "gives the new administration in the United States time to study the no-fly zones in the north and south."

It added the RCC decision was taken at a joint meeting of the RCC and the command of the ruling Baath Party.

During the ceasefire, there will be no attacks on U.S., French and British aircraft patrolling the no-fly zones north of the 36th parallel and south of the 32nd parallel.

The northern no-fly zone was set up by the allies in 1991 to create a safe haven for the Kurdish minority there and the southern no-fly zone was designated late last August allegedly to protect Shiite Moslems there from attacks by government troops.

The ceasefire will "continue unless the other side continues to shoot," the statement said.

But in Washington, U.S. Defense Department, in an initial response to the Iraqi offer, said that the Iraqi military must not only stop firing on allied aircraft patrolling no-fly zones, but must also take its anti-aircraft forces out of firing status and store them.

Pentagon officials, meanwhile, confirmed that U.S. planes hit targets in Iraq for a third straight day early today, blaming the attacks on "provocations by Iraqi forces."

The first air raid today was launched at 10:40 A.M. (0740 GMT) when an F-4G Wild Weasel fighter jet fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft missile and radar installation, according to news reports from Washington.

Reports quoted a U.S. Defense Department source as saying that the Iraqi installation was attacked after its radar began tracking the U.S. plane, "an act that U.S. pilots consider a provocation."

About three hours later, an F-15 Falcon fighter jet dropped cluster bombs on an Iraqi anti-aircraft artillery site "after being fired on by the artillery," the unnamed source was quoted as saying.

The attack also involved two British Jaguar jets which fired air-to-ground missiles at an Iraqi radar installation after radar targeted them.

Iraq confirmed the attacks shortly after the RCC announcement, saying three citizens were killed and three others wounded.

Tension has been high in the region since U.S. warplanes shot down an Iraqi fighter jet on December 27 in the southern "no-fly zone" imposed by the U.S.-led Gulf war Western allies.

The allies have attacked Iraqi targets four times in seven days over what they called Iraq's "increasingly defiant challenges to U.N. weapons inspections" and to the "no-fly zones."

The U.S. has warned of more attacks if Iraq "does not live up to terms of the Gulf war ceasefire."

Also today, several warships led by U.S. aircraft carrier, the USS John F. Kennedy, moved into the eastern Mediterranean within striking range of Iraq. The carrier USS Kitty Hawk is on station in the Gulf.

Iraq says 43 people have been killed and at least 45 injured in the allied bombing and Tomahawk cruise missile attacks that began last week.

The U.S. claims that the attacks mostly targeted missile and radar sites in both the southern and northern "no-fly zones," but Iraq says there have widespread civilian casualties in the attacks.

The Al-Rashid Hotel in Baghdad was badly damaged during the the allies' cruise missile attack Sunday, in which two people were killed and dozens were wounded.

An Iraqi military spokesman claimed the capital's defenders shot down eight cruise missiles on Sunday.

Iraq Pledges Inspectors' Safety

OW2001005893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0038
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] United Nations, January 19 (XINHUA)—U.N. Special Commission Chairman Rolf Ekeus today said Iraq's offer to guarantee the safety of the U.N. inspectors and their flights on U.N. planes "should be taken seriously."

Speaking to reporters after briefing the Security Council on the weapons inspection in Iraq, Ekeus said he had discussed Iraq's new initiatives with Iraqi Ambassador to U.N. Nizar Hamdun.

"We will restart our flights as soon as the commission deems it feasible," Ekeus said.

The Iraqi ruling Revolutionary Command Council announced earlier today "a cease-fire as of 08:00 Baghdad time on 20 January 1993, except in the event of firing by the other party, with a view to affording the new United States Administration an opportunity to consider the ban on Iraqi aviation in areas of northern and southern Iraq."

The allies has attacked Iraq with air strikes and cruise missiles for the past week to force the country to cooperate with U.N. weapons inspectors, who are waiting to return to Iraq to continue dismantling its weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. on Iraqi Compliance

OW1901233593 Beijing XINHUA in English 2235
GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA)—Reacting to Iraq's proposal of a reciprocal cease-fire with the United States, the White House today insisted that Iraq honor the terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf war in 1991.

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said in a statement, "There is a cease-fire regime in place in U.N. Resolution 687, and if Iraq complies with that, then there should be no problem."

Earlier today, the Iraqi Government announced that there would be no more attacks on U.S., British and French warplanes because of the inauguration of the U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton from mid-night tonight.

The Iraqi Government called the step "a gesture of good will toward the new American President, Bill Clinton, and through him toward the American people."

It added that the cease-fire "will continue unless the other side continues to shoot."

Meanwhile, Clinton's spokesman said the United States and its allies "need to see Iraq change its behavior."

"We need full compliance with the U.N. resolutions," Clinton's Communications Director George Stephanopoulos said. "Until we see that, we shouldn't see a change in policy."

In the Pentagon, Defense Department Spokesman Pete Williams said, "More important than statement is action."

He said that Iraq must not only stop firing on U.S., British and French aircraft patrolling the "no-fly" zones in both northern and southern Iraq, it must also take them out of firing status and store them.

"It is a helpful sign if in fact Iraq will stop threatening coalition aircraft," he said. "But the most important thing is what he (Iraqi President Saddam Husayn) really does."

This morning, the U.S. military forces launched two attacks on Iraq in the northern part. In the first incident, at about 2:40 A.M. Eastern time, a U.S. F-4 fighter fired a missile at an Iraqi surface-to-air missile and radar installation in the "no-fly" zone in northern Iraq.

In a separate episode about three hours later, a U.S. F-16 fighter dropped several cluster bombs on an Iraqi anti-aircraft artillery site within the zone.

In a related development, U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy was moving into the eastern Mediterranean, a Pentagon official said.

Iraq on President Bush

OW2001111693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1013
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Baghdad, January 20 (XINHUA)—The state-run press today hailed the imminent departure of George Bush as U.S. President, claiming that Iraq won in the latest confrontation with the U.S.-led Western allies.

According to "AL-THAWRAH," organ of the ruling Ba'th party, Bush "leaves office without glory or honor, without victory, carrying with him the military, political and moral weight of his complete defeat, with all its shame."

"History has recorded the name of the victorious Iraq and President Saddam Husayn as the won [as received] who defeated Bush as a person and his imperialistic and aggressive program," said the newspaper in a commentary.

Excerpts of the commentary were released by the official IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

One day before Bill Clinton was to inaugurate as the 42nd U.S. president, Iraq announced a unilateral cease-fire in both the northern and southern no-fly zone to give Clinton time to study the stand-off in the last few days of the Bush administration.

On Tuesday, an "open letter" to Clinton from Saddam's chief spokesman urged the incoming U.S. President to stop allied bombing raids and to adopt a more conciliatory approach to Iraq.

Clinton, on his part, has said that he would not waver in facing Iraq and that he supports Bush's handling of the crisis.

Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams welcomed Iraq's cease-fire offer, but said Iraq had to remove weapons that threaten American, British and French planes over the air exclusion zones in northern and southern Iraq.

In April 1991, the allies banned Iraqi flights north of the 36th parallel to create a safe haven for the Kurdish minority. Last August, they imposed an air exclusion zone south of the 32nd parallel alleged to protect Shi'ite Muslims.

Immediately after Iraq's Gulf war defeat in late February of last year, the Kurds in the north and Shi'ite Muslims in the south started rebellions against the government. The rebellions were quickly crushed by Saddam's troops.

Since January 13, the U.S. and its chief Western allies have launched four air attacks on Iraq, to punish Baghdad for alleged violations of U.N. Gulf war cease-fire resolutions, violations of the southern no-fly zone in particular.

The latest attacks drew criticism from the Arabs, who accused the West of pursuing "double standards" in dealing with regional and international issues.

Critics called attention to the fact that while punishing Iraq, the West has done nothing to force Israel to implement a U.N. demand that Israel allow the return of more than 400 expelled Palestinians.

Since their deportation on December 17, the deportees have been stranded in a no-man's land in southern Lebanon, running low on food, fuel and medicine in biting cold.

Clinton, Major Agree on Policy

OW2001024693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] London, January 19 (XINHUA)—British Prime Minister John Major shared identical views with U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton over Iraq during a telephone conversation today, officials said.

The two leaders held a 15-minute telephone talk just after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein offered Clinton a ceasefire, as reports said Britain had taken a more cautious approach than the United States.

Officials said the conversation, described as "substantial," focused on the Iraqi crisis and showed a "complete identity of views" over Iraq.

Major and Clinton agreed to keep in close touch and to meet "as soon as diaries allow"—probably in the second half of February.

Earlier today, Major told Parliament that Britain would support more military action against Iraq only in line with international law.

Political analysts said it appeared that Major had urged caution on George Bush, the outgoing president, whose final days in office were dominated by the battle with Saddam.

But British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd today dismissed suggestions that the international coalition against Iraq was crumbling.

In comments following Russia's concern over the allied attacks on Iraq, Hurd said support was "solid" for the three main aims the allies want to achieve: keeping Iraq out of Kuwait, preventing it from posing a nuclear or chemical weapon threat and deterring Saddam from "slaughtering" his own people.

Only the U.S., Britain and France have taken part in the recent military actions against Iraq, compared to the much wider coalition during the Gulf war two years ago.

One British official, reacting to Iraq's ceasefire offer, said, "We will be maintaining the pressure." Another official said all the recent attacks on Iraq had the full agreement of the allies.

But David Howell, chairman of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "People want an explanation of

the end-game, what is the strategy... how to restore Middle East stability generally."

The government has decided to call on Thursday an emergency parliamentary debate on Iraq amid mounting concern among members of parliament over the U.S.-led allied air raids.

International 'Concern'

OW1901142393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348
GMT 19 Jan 93

[“Round-Up” feature by Wang Shengliang: “Concerns Grow Over U.S.-Led Strike Against Iraq”]

[Text] London, January 19 (XINHUA)—A growing number of countries are concerned over the U.S.-led air strike against Iraq since last Wednesday.

Egypt, which was part of the Western-Arab coalition which ousted Iraq from Kuwait in the 1991 Gulf war, said Iraq's violations of the U.N. resolutions do not warrant such an use of force.

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said, "once again we express our concern for the sovereignty of Iraq, its territorial integrity, unity, and safety of its people and at the same time we call on (Iraq) to cease any adventurous and provocative policy because the situation is dangerous and delicate," he said.

Jordan warned that the attacks stimulate instability throughout the region.

Earlier, the Arab League criticized the allies' "military escalation."

Cuba condemned the United States for its attacks on Iraq and said it would support any diplomatic initiative to stop the conflict worsening.

A senior Cuban Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying that the U.S. air strikes lack of any mandate from the United Nations, describing it as a "flagrant manipulation of the decisions of the U.N. and its Security Council."

Reporting from the United Nations, a BBC correspondent said, there were growing signs of international concern over the military strikes against Iraq.

A number of countries which previously supported the U.S. are now voicing doubts, among them Russia and Egypt, he said in his dispatch.

Arab countries were in the forefront of opposition to the attacks. They warned of a double standard, with the U.N. enforcing resolutions on Iraq but not on other issues, such as the Palestinians expelled by Israel.

They are concerned that the U.S.-led military action against Iraq would encourage Islamic fundamentalists in their own countries, the correspondent said.

The British newspapers also expressed their concern over the allied air strikes.

The "INDEPENDENT" said in its headline "MPS Uneasy About New Raids on Iraq."

Growing cross-party unease at the continued allied bombing campaign against Iraq emerged for the first time, the GUARDIAN, the TIMES and the FINANCIAL TIMES reported similarly and spontaneously.

Russian 'Concern' Over Raids

OW2001012693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Moscow, January 19 (XINHUA)—The Russian Foreign Ministry said today the latest raids on Iraq by the United States and its allies was "not in proportion."

Yesterday the ministry said in a statement that any action against Baghdad for failing to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions had to match Iraq's action.

"In this case we might say the reaction was not in proportion," Chief Spokesman Sergey Yastrzhembskiy told a news briefing.

"We firmly stand by the position that Iraq should carry out all U.N. resolutions but at the same time we voice our concern at the civilian casualties in the latest raid," Yastrzhembskiy said.

Yesterday Russia called for a new meeting of the United Nations Security Council on Iraq.

ITAR-TASS news agency said Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had discussed the conflict on Monday in telephone conversations with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

The United States and its allies launched their third raids against Iraq Monday by bombing targets in the country's northern and southern "no-fly" zones.

Russian Opposition on Raids

OW1701025293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146
GMT 17 Jan 93

[Text] Moscow, January 16 (XINHUA)—Russian opposition party leaders blasted the U.S. air raids in Iraq as an "open act of aggression" that Russia should not support, local newspapers reported today.

The response of the Russian Front for National Salvation came after the Foreign Ministry issued a statement Thursday [14 November] night that expressed Russian support for the Western air raid on missile bases in southern Iraq.

The opposition leaders said that the Russian Government had "betrayed the Iraqi people" and the U.N. Security Council took a biased position concerning Iraq.

They demanded the resignation of Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

In addition, some opposition leaders asked the Foreign Ministry to answer whether the U.S. had discussed with Russia before bombing Iraq.

The newspapers also said that a opposition party delegation went to the Iraqi Embassy here Thursday to express its support to the country.

Italian: U.S. Goes 'Too Far'

OW2101080593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Rome, January 20 (XINHUA)—Italian Defense Minister Salvo Ando said Wednesday the United States has gone too far and the United Nations should resume a leading role in any conflict with Iraq.

The conflict cannot and should not develop into a conflict between individuals, Ando said on state television channel two Wednesday night.

Regarding the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said, "it is only a dream to carry out military intervention in the Bosnian war if we cannot ensure implementation of U.N. resolutions on the embargo."

"Personally, we have lost too much time on the issue," the defense minister said.

Implementation of both a sea and land embargo designed to cut off the arms supply which encourages the conflict is a precondition for any military intervention, he added.

He said the Western European Union should be in charge of the issue.

BBC Reports on U.S. Sending Missiles to Kuwait

OW1901135993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330
GMT 19 Jan 93

[By Wang Shengliang]

[Text] London, January 19 (XINHUA)—Kuwait said today that Iraq still has a number of Scud missiles, and asked United States for Patriot anti-missiles and allied land troops.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Kuwaiti Information Minister Sa'ud al-Sabah said Iraq still has a number of Scud missiles and President Saddam Husayn "is unpredictable," "he could resort to firing Scud missiles at Kuwait."

Iraq was reported to have fired one Scud missile on Saudi Arabia Monday, but it was destroyed by U.S. Patriot anti-missile before reaching its target.

Al-Sabah said, Iraq had been hiding their Scud missiles from U.N. inspections.

Allied troops along the Kuwait-Iraq border must send a signal to Iraq that it cannot repeat what it did two years ago, the minister added.

During the Gulf war two years ago, Iraq fired a number of Scud missiles on the allies' targets in the Gulf and on Israel before it retreated under the allied offensive.

According to BBC television reports from Washington and Kuwait, U.S. Patriot anti-missile batteries are being sent back to Kuwait.

The allies took the move to heighten their alertness in the area to respond to any perceived threat from Iraq, it said.

The Patriot batteries, which are understood to be based in Germany, were in Kuwait last year during joint military exercises between American troops and Kuwaiti forces.

Kuwait's Defense Minister Shaykh 'Ali Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah said on Monday the Emirate would ask France and Britain to send troops to join Kuwaiti forces to enhance their defense along the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border, where tension arose as the allies resorted to air strikes against Iraq.

The British Government said that by late Monday night it has not received request from Kuwait, but officials said any call for help would be considered.

The United States sent 1,100 troops to Kuwait late last week.

It was said that Prime Minister John Major and U.S. President George Bush has spoken six times by telephone on Saturday and Sunday before they launched follow-up air strikes after last Wednesday's initial attack.

Meanwhile, the attacks on Iraqi installations are to be discussed by the U.N. Security Council later today.

Uruguay Round Urges Clinton To Make Decisions

OW200113393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Geneva, January 19 (XINHUA)—The participants of the Uruguay Round of trade talks sent a clear message to new U.S. President Bill Clinton today, urging him to make decisions to conclude the talks.

During a stocktaking meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) on the six-year-old Uruguay Round negotiations, participants expressed their "strong wish" to conclude the round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"As chairman of the TNC, I can say that the message ... to Bill Clinton is that we are ready to conclude in the very near future, are you ready?" Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the GATT, told a press conference after the meeting closed.

"The world economy needs conclusion of the round" without giving a new deadline, he noted, a few previous deadlines were missed.

The round, initiated in Uruguay in 1986 for liberalizing world trade by reducing tariffs and other barriers, is now in an impasse mainly due to the disputes between the U.S. and the European Community (EC) in market access.

Dunkel said that the negotiators now have a "very clear picture" on the table. What is needed is political decision.

"Things will move rapidly in Geneva once the immediately needed political decisions have been taken on the few remaining issues," he told the TNC meeting.

"Conversely, without these decisions, or if there is an uncontrolled unraveling of the draft final act document, a quick and balanced conclusion of these negotiations will be difficult, if not impossible," he said.

He noted that early conclusion needs result-oriented approaches and flexible procedures.

He reaffirmed that the draft final act, which he proposed at the end of 1991, remains "the only available basis for a quick and balanced conclusion."

He urged all fronts to move together and use interlinkages to encourage deal-making and trade-offs rather than to create log-jams.

It is feared that a long delay would cause a dangerous loss of momentum, or a "negotiating vacuum" in which even the existing multilateral trading system could be put at risk, warned Dunkel.

Speaking to the meeting, EC negotiator Hugo Paemen said that there is a need for the moment to break the log-jam in market access.

In market access negotiations, the EC wants the U.S. to lower down its high tariffs in textile products while the U.S. insists the EC should abolish its tariffs on industrial goods such as electronics and wood.

There are also problems among other parties. Japan and South Korea refuse to open their rice markets while India rejects plans which it thinks are too slow to end textile import quotas.

Meanwhile, the trade dispute between the EC and some Latin American countries remain another problem to address.

Colombia and Costa Rica announced Tuesday that they will object the final results of the round if the EC do not honor the commitments on banana imports agreed upon in Punta del Este where the Uruguay round was initiated.

Pentagon Announces Troop Withdrawal From Somalia

OW1601024393 Beijing XINHUA in English 2340
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 15 (XINHUA)—The Pentagon announced today it would withdraw its first contingent of troops from Somalia before the end of this month.

In a statement, the U.S. Defense Department said, "The 3rd Battalion (of the) 9th Marine Regiment will redeploy later this month from operation 'Restore Hope' in Somalia to Camp Pendleton, California."

The battalion's 850 marines, which are on duty of the military relief mission at the inland Somali city of Baidoa, would be replaced there by 900 Australian troops, who will serve as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force.

"With that mission complete, and the arrival of the Australian contingent assigned to maintain the security of the area, the decision was made to redeploy the force," the Pentagon statement said.

An Australian advance team has been in Somalia since last month. The first troops of the main body of their forces began arriving today.

The first U.S. Marines landed in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, on December 8, 1992. There are more than 22,500 U.S. troops on the ground in Somalia or offshore.

U.S. officials have consistently said they intended to pull the U.S. troops out of Somalia as quickly as they could turn responsibility for their mission over to a U.N. force.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Meet Foreign Experts

OW2001012193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Report by correspondent Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391) of the Central People's Radio Station and XINHUA correspondent Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—At the Great Hall of the People this evening, General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the CPC Central Committee, Premier Li Peng of the State Council, and other comrades cordially met with more than 20 veteran foreign experts in China, including Epstein and Yokogawa Tatsuko.

Most of the experts came to China, overcoming various difficulties in the 1930s or 1940s, to take part in revolutionary work in liberated areas. They are from the United States, France, Britain, Canada, Austria, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, and other countries. These veteran experts, whose average age is now over 70, have stood together with Chinese people through thick and thin over the past few decades; have accomplished a lot on the

cultural, educational, public health, journalistic, publication, and other fronts; and have made valuable contributions to the Chinese people's liberation and construction, to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese people and people of other countries, to developing China's science, technology, and education, and to nourishing all kinds of specialized people for the country's construction.

At the beginning of the meeting, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other comrades happily shook hands with the experts to extend their greetings, and had a group photo taken under the giant painting of pine trees and cranes in the Dongda Hall. Later Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other comrades sat among veteran experts to freely discuss world affairs and engage in chitchat.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council respectfully, Jiang Zemin and Li Peng extended their new year greetings to the experts, wishing them health, long life, family happiness, and that everything will turn out to their wishes. At the request of the experts, Jiang Zemin and Li Peng briefed them on China's political and economic situation, explained the idea put forward by the 14th CPC National Congress on developing a socialist market economic system, and expressed their views on the current rapid economic development and on other issues.

Jiang Zemin and Li Peng said: China's current political and economic situation is very good, laying a solid foundation for raising the country's economy to another new level. Our new task in 1993 is to earnestly implement the guidelines of the party's 14th National Congress and to persist in emancipating the mind, in acting in the light of reality, in conducting bold experiments, in timely summing up experience, and in working in a down-to-earth manner in order to make greater achievements in reform, opening up, and the modernization drive.

Jiang Zemin and Li Peng told experts their blood and sweat are a part of the cost for the PRC's current prosperity, and hoped experts would voice their suggestions and criticisms on the country's work.

Li Tieying, Wen Jiabao, Luo Gan, and other comrades also attended the meeting.

United States & Canada**Official Expects 'Few Favors' From Bill Clinton**

OW2001100093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 20 KYODO—China should expect few favors from Bill Clinton's tenure in the White House, which may bring confrontation on a number of fronts, a State Council official has warned.

Clinton's hard-nosed China policy will center on conflicting economic interests, not ideological disputes, said

Guo Zhenyuan, executive director of the International Studies Center, a State Council think tank.

Writing in the latest edition of WORLD AFFAIRS magazine, Guo said Sino-U.S. relations faltered in 1992 over three separate issues —market access disputes, the U.S. Hong Kong Policy Act which requires Congress to monitor democracy in the territory, and the sale of 150 American F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan.

"These three events effectively revealed a change in Sino-U.S. relations and a basic adjustment in U.S. policy toward China," Guo said.

"First, the connotation of Sino-U.S. relations has rapidly widened with the U.S. emphasis switching to economic rather than security issues," he said.

"Second, Sino-U.S. relations have clearly become far more complicated and although there is a place for cooperation, there is also room for opposition and even confrontation.

"Third, the imbalance in Sino-U.S. relations has been heightened, meaning that the United States is far more likely than before to adopt a tough stance when dealing with bilateral problems," he said.

Guo's comments reflect a growing awareness in Beijing that as president, Clinton may decide to turn the economic screws on China both to protect the American economy and also to squeeze concessions on human rights and democracy.

China's worst nightmare was realized only last week when U.S. Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher outlined four broad foreign policy goals which threaten to hit Beijing where it hurts the most.

Christopher's promise to expand free trade, check arms proliferation, safeguard human rights and boost democracy included an extra caveat for China in the shape of Radio Free Asia which will beam pro-democracy broadcasts across its territory.

Guo maintains that Clinton will base his China policy on economic considerations despite a threat to provoke peaceful evolution in China from communism to democracy.

"In recent years, serious disputes have broken out between China and the U.S. over such issues as human rights, but in the long run, Clinton's China policy will be dictated by contradictions of economic interest, not ideology," Guo said.

"Boosting the U.S. economy is the central thread of Clinton's policy rationale and economic issues will not only effect domestic policy but also foreign policy. This will gradually reveal itself in his policy toward China."

Bill Clinton Becomes President; Urges 'Renewal'

OW2001233293 Beijing XINHUA in English 2319
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)—Democrat William Jefferson Clinton today became the 42nd President of the United States, and urged his countrymen to brace for a "season of American renewal" and "meet challenges abroad as well as at home."

"This is our time, let us embrace it," said the 46-year-old Clinton, the first Democrat president in 12 years, in his inaugural speech on the Capitol's front porch.

Albert Gore Jr., a Democrat from Tennessee, became the new vice president shortly before Clinton was sworn in by U.S. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William Rehnquist.

Clinton's predecessor, George Bush, ending 35 years of public service, is now in Houston, Texas, wrapping up 12 years of Republican reign in the White House.

Left behind Bush are a disintegrated Soviet Union, bloody ethnic and religious hostilities in former Yugoslavia, deadlocked international world trade talks and rising trade frictions with the European Community and Japan.

Clinton, summoning the nation to help a new generation of leadership to "face hard truths and take strong steps," will be facing mounting health care bills, a federal deficit of some 340 billion dollars and other domestic challenges such as AIDS, drugs and poverty in the inner cities.

But at least for now, the inaugural extravaganza beginning Sunday, which organizers intend to make it "look, sound and taste like America" and featuring Hollywood stars, a large parade and many inaugural balls, can let the nation put aside the domestic and international woes.

The traditional parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in central Washington, D.C., participated by 10,000 and witnessed by 250,000 proceeded on a sunny but chilly day.

Clinton used nine times "change," the catchword during his presidential campaign, which culminated on November 3, 1992, with his victory.

"The urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy," Clinton said.

He urged the nation to "break the bad habit of expecting something or nothing, from our government or from each other."

Clinton asked for "sacrifice" from his fellow citizens: "Let us take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families, but for our communities and our country."

The new President, the third youngest one in U.S. history, challenged "a new generation of young Americans to a season of service—to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities."

In the international front which he described as "more free but less stable," Clinton vowed to "continue to lead the world we did so much to make."

"When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy when possible, with force when necessary," he said.

For Tuesday, Clinton seemed to have a somewhat quieter world, with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's unilateral cease-fire and an acceptance by Bosnian Serbs of a peace plan ending some eight months of bloody fighting in the Balkan republic.

The peace plan, which was put forward by international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen and calls for a division into 10 autonomous regions of the republic, has already been endorsed by the Muslim and Croat sides.

Washington has been pressing for military enforcement of the U.N.-sanctioned "no-fly zone" over Bosnia and a lifting of arms embargo against warring factions in the republic.

However, in an interview with the Cable News Network on January 12 and aired today, Clinton insisted that "there are many options available to us short of the introduction of ground troops."

Clinton, a 1968 graduate of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, has had little experience in foreign relations in the past.

In an address to chiefs of foreign missions in Washington on Monday, Clinton reiterated his "three pillars" of foreign policy: American economic security, a strong defense and support for democracy around the world.

Vows To Keep Leading World

OW2001192693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)—The new U.S. President, Bill Clinton, describing the planet a "more free but less stable" place, vowed today to "continue to lead the world we did so much to make."

The 46-year-old new President, who time and again promised to focus his attention like "a laser" on domestic affairs, vowed to "meet challenges abroad as well as at home."

"We will not shrink from the challenges, nor fail to seize the opportunities, of this new world. Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us," the 42nd U.S. President said in his 15-minute inaugural speech.

"When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy when possible, with force when necessary," he said.

Clinton is expected to spend more of his attention to foreign affairs than he would like to, in the face of a set of foreign policy challenges around, including a bloody ethnic and religious strife in the Balkans, conflicts and nuclear arsenals on the soils of the republics of the former Soviet Union and an unstable Middle East.

Former President George Bush had in his waning days in the White House initiated several attacks against Iraq, which involved Tomahawk cruise missiles and advanced aircraft, prompting concerns from both Moscow and the Arab world, though the strikes against Baghdad were conducted in the name of a coalition with Britain and France.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced a unilateral ceasefire with the allied forces on Tuesday beginning midnight as a gift to the new U.S. President.

U.S. and allied airplanes are still flying reconnaissance missions over the "no-fly zones" in northern and southern Iraq.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Serb parliament had agreed to a cessation of hostilities in the former Yugoslav republic and accepted a peace plan put forward by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and former British Foreign Secretary Lord Owen on dividing the republic into 10 autonomous regions.

However, observers said, tough negotiations are ahead on how the division should be done in the ethnically mixed republic, which includes 44 percent Muslims, 17 percent of Croats besides the minority Serbs.

Washington has been pressing for military enforcement of the U.N.-sanctioned "no-fly zone" over Bosnia and a lifting of arms embargo against the warring factions in the Balkan republic.

Besides Iraq and Bosnia, Clinton also faces an increasing flow [of] Haitian refugees to the United States. He broke his election pledge to continue Bush's policy of forced repatriation of the boat people, picking them up in the high seas before they reach the U.S. coast.

Strained trade relations with Japan and the European Community would also call for the new administration's attention.

Clinton has earlier said he would maintain continuity in foreign policy concerning Somalia, the Middle East peace process, among others.

"There is no clear division today between what is foreign and what is domestic—the world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race affects us all," Clinton said in today's inaugural speech.

As the first batch of U.S. soldiers returned home from Somalia, other crises in the African continent, such as the renewed civil war in Angola, will also cry for Clinton's attention.

Analysts say the speech contained few things new on either foreign or domestic policy.

Clinton had earlier placed American economic security, a strong defense and support for democracy as the three pillars of the administration's foreign policy.

Names State Department Posts

OW1901224893 Beijing XINHUA in English 2108
GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton today announced his appointments of State Department officials and asked several senior foreign policy officials of the Bush administration to stay on, at least temporarily, to signal his policy continuity to Iraq and Haiti.

The appointments came a day before Clinton's inauguration and amid criticism of the slow pace of appointments as Clinton prepares to inherit the standoff in Iraq and other global crises.

Clinton communications director George Stephanopoulos said today that additional Bush holdovers were likely in other areas as well, and that Clinton had settled on more than 110 sub-cabinet officials and hoped to be "very close to 200 or 300 by the end of next week."

The new foreign policy team includes a mix of career foreign service officers, both Republicans and Democrats.

Clinton, through his Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher, announced that Edward Djerejian, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will retain his position.

Also, Dennis Ross, a top aide to former Secretary of State James Baker, will be retained as a senior State Department consultant, transition sources said. Ross has day-to-day responsibility for overseeing the Middle East peace talks.

Peter Tarnoff, president of the Private Council of Foreign Relations, would be named undersecretary of state for political affairs, according to Christopher.

Former Colorado Sen. Tim Wirth was named to the new position of undersecretary for global affairs, with responsibility for environmental, human rights and refugee issues.

Other State Department appointments included:

—Winston Lord, a former ambassador to China and a Republican, as assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs;

—Lynn Davis, an arms control specialist at the Rand Corp., as undersecretary of state for international security affairs; and

—TIME magazine editor Strobe Talbott, a Clinton classmate in the Rhodes Scholar Program in the late 1960s, for a new post as special representative to the former Soviet republics.

Senate Confirms Clinton's Major Cabinet Nominees

OW2001231993 Beijing XINHUA in English 2212
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Senate today confirmed by voice votes new President Bill Clinton's three major nominees for his cabinet at a three-hour convention this afternoon following Clinton's swearing-in at noon today.

The Senate today quickly confirmed Sen. Lloyd Bentsen as treasury secretary, Les Aspin as defense secretary and Warren Christopher as secretary of state.

Bentsen, 71, a Texas Democrat, was his party's 1988 vice presidential nominee and served as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Aspin, 54, a Democrat from Wisconsin, was the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Christopher, 67, a Democrat from California who served as deputy secretary of state during the Carter administration, was the director of the Clinton campaign.

The Senate is working to give the new President a running start in putting his government in place. More Senate confirmations would follow tomorrow, according to Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, a Democrat from Maine.

Former President Bush, Wife Return to Houston

OW2101075893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)—Former U.S. President George Bush and his wife Barbara arrived in Houston of his hometown state Texas by a SAM [as received] 28000 big blue and white jumbo jet this afternoon, starting their new life as private citizens.

Bush was greeted at the Ellington Air Force Base by Houston Mayor Bob Lanier and some 500 well-wishers.

Bush said that he was glad to be back in Houston where he moved more than 30 years ago.

A motorcade whisked the Bushes to their new home in West Houston where they have rented a house until their new home is built there. The motorcade passed three billboards saying, "Welcome Home George and Barbara."

Bush had a cheerful greeting for Clinton when he arrived at the White House this morning before attending his

swearing-in ceremony. "Welcome, welcome, and I wish you good luck," Bush said to the incoming President and his family.

During the ceremony, Bush at one time smiled at Clinton who, in his inaugural address, lauded him "for his half century of service to America," and then turned and saluted his predecessor.

After the inauguration, the Bushes boarded a helicopter and it made a farewell fly-over of the Capitol and swept near the White House en route Andrews Air Force Base, where an honor guard and a crowd of about 2,000 people bade their final good-byes to the Bushes.

West Europe

France's Fighter Sale to Taiwan Affects Ties

OW2101073793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0648 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—Reporters have learned from relevant departments that France's sale of Mirage fighters to Taiwan has begun to affect Sino-French relations, including economic relations and trade.

In 1991, China and France resumed the long-suspended Economic and Trade Mixed Committee meeting to study ways to further expand bilateral economic and trade cooperation and to improve the bilateral trade balance through development. It also specifically discussed China's purchase of French wheat and plans for cooperation between the two countries in building the subway in Guangzhou, the number two nuclear power station in Guangdong, and many other projects. Prospects for cooperation between China and France in energy, communications, transportation, and agriculture were good. Nevertheless, France's insistence on selling Mirage fighters to Taiwan has seriously eroded the foundations of Sino-French relations. It has also cast a shadow over the otherwise good prospects for Sino-French economic and trade cooperation.

Sale to Taiwan 'Perfidious'

OW2001034293 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 2, 11-17 Jan 93 pp 11, 12

[Article by Zhang Xiao: "Paris' Jet Deal Is a Gross Perfidy"]

[Text] The French Government's recent approval for the sale of 60 Mirage 2000-5 fighter jets to Taiwan has evoked strong protests from the Chinese Government and outrage among the Chinese people.

The decision to sell the advanced, offensive weapons to Taiwan has obstructed China's peaceful reunification, wantonly meddled in its internal matters, and seriously violated its sovereignty.

The French side had promised that it would not sell arms to Taiwan and stressed that it had no intention to change the state of security across the Taiwan Strait. A French leader even wrote Chinese leaders claiming that France would not do anything detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

Actually, the arms deal has not only affected the security situation across the Strait, but also worsened Sino-French ties. That France could be so perfidious is truly shocking to the moral sense of the international community.

There is only one China in the world. The recognition of the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate one representing the Chinese people and of Taiwan as an inalienable part of China is the basic principle on which diplomatic ties between China and France are based. The French Government's arms sales to Taiwan have trampled on this principle as well as the established norms of international relations.

In October 1991, China, Russia, the United States, the UK, and France had agreed on some principles of arms transfer at the second round of an arms control conference. One of the principles is to avoid intensifying a regional situation. But Paris went back on its commitment and tore up the agreement. How can it be trusted in the international community?

China and France, both permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, should have strengthened their cooperation in the face of the dramatically changing international situation. But unfortunately the French decision shook bilateral relations to the foundation.

Paris argued that its decision is merely out of economic considerations and has nothing to do with French-Chinese political ties. But the deal will definitely threaten the balance of power across the Taiwan Strait. How can such behavior be merely of an economic nature?

The French side also claimed a deterioration in bilateral trade and an unfavorable balance for the French side. But it is ridiculous to use a so-called unfavorable trade balance as an excuse to sell Taiwan fighter jets.

The French sales of Mirage 2000-5 jet fighters to Taiwan was to save France's domestic arms industry and relieve its unemployment. But how can one country go back on its promises and worsen its relations with another country just for the sake of saving an enterprise? How can other countries trust the French Government for doing so?

The French side also defended its decision by saying the Mirage fighters are only defensive and will not threaten the security of China's mainland.

As we all know, the Mirage 2000-5 aircraft is in advanced plane equipped with a radar and missile system. Even its manufacturing company has called it an offensive fighter aircraft, so how is it that it would not threaten China's security?

France was the first major Western country to establish diplomatic relations with China. The two countries have strengthened economic, trade, and cultural links for nearly 30 years. During the past 10 years, the trade growth rate between China and France was higher than the average figure between China and other European Community nations.

China has shown tremendous market potential in its economic reform and opening to the outside world. The French Government's determination to serve its own parochial interests will certainly backfire.

We want to establish and develop friendly relations with countries throughout the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. But when the problem involves our sovereignty, we will never make concessions. Nobody can expect China to swallow bitter fruit dangerous to its dignity and security.

PRC-UK Ministers Meeting May Be Canceled

HK2001125693 Hong Kong KUAI PAO in Chinese 20 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by British-based staff reporter Huang Wei-kuo (7806 0251 0948): "The Chinese Side Warns That a Foreign Ministerial Meeting Will Be Canceled If Chris Patten Does Not Rescind His Constitutional Reform Package"]

[Text] London—An informed source from the Chinese Embassy in the UK has warned that if Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten does not rescind his constitutional reform package, the originally scheduled meeting between Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd will be canceled.

Chris Patten's constitutional reform package has caused differences and confrontation among the Hong Kong people, the informed source said, adding that whether the Sino-British foreign ministerial meeting will be held depends on the British attitude between now and March.

Robin McLaren, British ambassador to China, said earlier that the Chinese and British foreign ministers will hold a meeting in April, but the Foreign Office in London has not set a definite date for the meeting so far. At a time when Sino-British relations are at a low ebb due to political developments in Hong Kong, the Chinese have said on many occasions that the meeting may be affected by the tense Sino-British relations.

On the other hand, Ma Yuzhen, Chinese ambassador to Britain, said earlier that China abides by the principle of one country, two systems and has confidence in Hong Kong's long-term prospects, adding that China needs Hong Kong in its economic development and Hong Kong relies on China to a great extent.

Ma Yuzhen reiterated the Chinese stance by saying that the crux of the problem between China and Chris Patten is not democracy but whether promises should be kept or not; China will not make concessions on matters of principle.

Officials in UK on Meeting

HK2101032293 Hong Kong CHING CHI JIH PAO in Chinese 21 Jan 93 p 2

[“Special Dispatch”: “Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ma Yuzhen Reiterates That China Will Never Make Any Concessions on Chris Patten's Constitutional Package”]

[Text] London, 20 Jan (CHING CHI JIH PAO)—Today, refusing to comment on a report carried on 19 January by the UK's TIMES on a meeting of Chinese and British foreign ministers, Chinese officials in London said: China's position on a meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers is the same as was stated not long ago by the Beijing Ministry of Foreign Affairs not long ago.

On 19 January, the TIMES quoted a London-based Chinese diplomat as saying that if the British side does not withdraw Patten's constitutional package, China will have no intention of arranging a meeting in March of Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen and Douglas Hurd.

In addition, at the Spring Festival cocktail party held last evening in the Chinese Embassy in the UK, Ambassador Ma Yuzhen once again discussed with the reporters here the Chinese attitude toward Patten's package. He said: China will on no account make any concessions. No one should hope that China will make concessions. This is not allowed by the people throughout China.

Hong Kong Team Urges UK on Talks With PRC

OW1901142593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] London, January 19 (XINHUA)—With Sino-British relations deteriorating as the result of Governor Chris Patten's constitutional proposals, a delegation of members of Hong Kong's Legislative Council has arrived in London to persuade the British Government of the need to resume talks with China.

The delegation, representing Hong Kong's Co-operative Resources Centre, is expected to meet a range of government figures, including Prime Minister John Major and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, according to press reports here.

Ronald Arculli, one of the delegation leaders, told reporters that they came here to emphasize to Britain that most Hong Kong people wanted to see cooperation between Britain and China over Hong Kong resume as soon as possible.

He said: “People are telling us, ‘I can't live with this bombardment going on right over our heads for the next four years.’ It's no longer a question of the package, it's a question of resuming dialogue.”

Pointing out that Hong Kong's Basic Law had been approved by the Chinese people's assembly in April, 1990, he said he believed that Patten had been badly advised on the possible Chinese response to his proposals.

Howard Young, another delegate, said their main aim was to see a resumption of the dialogue between Britain and China so as to ensure a smooth transition for the hand-over of sovereignty in 1997.

"If the British Government took the initiative to amend the proposals, that might be the key to the reopening of the dialogue with China," he said.

Meanwhile, a position paper, prepared by the delegation, states that the debate between Britain and China over Hong Kong "has dealt a serious blow to the confidence that domestic and foreign investors have in our future.

"If the situation persists, the people will be forced to choose sides. This is clearly against the interests of Hong Kong and the interests of Britain and China," the paper says.

Political & Social

Deng Xiaoping in Shanghai for Spring Festival

HK1701051493 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
17 Jan 93 p 1

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping Arrives in Shanghai for Lunar New Year; To Inspect Economic Construction"]

[Text] According to news from Shanghai, Deng Xiaoping, chief designer of China's reform and opening up, arrived in Shanghai from Beijing a few days ago. Once again he will join his family to spend the Lunar New Year and greet the Spring Festival in Shanghai.

Top-level figures who had seen Deng Xiaoping disclosed that, as last year, Deng is full of energy and vitality. He walks without the support of others and speaks with a clear train of thought. While inspecting Shenzhen and Shanghai during the last Spring Festival, his famous "southern talks" inspired the Chinese people on the mainland, which resulted in an economic take-off. The people all benefited from affluence. A number of Shanghai inhabitants and cadres were highly elated when they knew that Deng was coming again to the municipality.

Deng Xiaoping left his expectation of "a new outlook every year and a big change in three years" in Shanghai last year. Over the past year, positive results have been yielded in Shanghai's key construction projects, including the Pudong and Puxi. Indeed, the outlook of the municipality is changing with each passing day.

It has been reported that the old man has inspected the municipality and will continue to inspect the New Bund, Huaihai Road, Yangtze River, night market of Nanjing Road, Yangpu Bridge, and the subway section from Xinlonghua to Xujiahui, which were newly built this year. He will also inspect the four development zones in Pudong, the East Pearl Television Tower which is still under construction, and one or two large industrial and mining enterprises. As usual, he will join Shanghai Army and government leaders on the eve of the Lunar New Year to greet the Spring Festival.

Yang Shangkun Out of Hospital; Hosts Neighbors

OW2101144593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1005 GMT 21 Jan 93

[By XINHUA reporter Xia Junsheng (1115 0193 3932)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—The date 21 January fell on the 29th day of the 12th month on the lunar calendar. Thinking of his neighbors, President Yang Shangkun, who had just been released from the hospital, invited a dozen or so people to his home and offered them his New Year's greetings. The guests included representatives of his neighbors and people's police who are on duty in the neighborhood.

At 1530 President Yang, cupping his hands, walked into the living room and greeted each of the guests. He said:

"How are you? Happy New Year!" He also extended his greetings to reporters from the China Central Television Station and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY who were on hand to report on the event.

President Yang said: "Today, I have invited you over to offer my New Year's greetings. Comrades from the neighborhood and residents' committees have taken very good care of my family and me. I should have called on you. Please remember me to the ladies on the residents' committee as well as to the residents in your housing compounds. I hope that 1993 will be better than 1992 for all of you."

Song Zhuhua, head of the neighborhood office, presented a bouquet of flowers to President Yang. He said: "On behalf of all the residents from the neighborhood office, I would like to offer you New Year's greetings."

After President Yang was hospitalized several days ago, the neighborhood office and the residents' committee, respectively, sent him a basket of flowers and a letter of sympathy. Speaking to Aunt Zhao Fengge, who is in charge of public security affairs on the residents' committee and who lives across the street, President Yang said: "Thanks for sending me a basket of flowers during my hospitalization. I have been to your housing compound. How is your little granddaughter?"

President Yang has lived in this ordinary alley for 10 years. During the New Year's holidays in recent years, President Yang invited the ladies from the residents' committee to his home, or sent them gifts. He had called on his neighbors in the Daza compound where Aunt Zhao Fengge resides. Several days ago, President Yang asked his aides to send rice and other gifts to the ladies on the residents' committee.

In the warm living room, punctuated with bursts of joyous laughter, President Yang and his neighbors reminisced about episodes of their past contacts. President Yang treated the guests to fruit and candy. He handed candy and oranges to Aunt Zhao Fengge; Sun Yumei, chairman of the residents' committee; and traffic policemen. As he did this, he said: "You have to eat them; otherwise, you cannot leave. Take some home. After you eat candy, you will have better days in this year."

Laughter and greetings helped to cement the sincere friendship between the state president and the visitors.

Beijing TV Report

OW210115993 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 93

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] This afternoon, President Yang Shangkun invited to his home representatives of residents who live in the same alley as he does. Also invited were public security cadres and policemen in Dongcheng and (Jiaodaohuo) districts and security guards. The living room was full of joy and laughter. [Video shows Yang wearing a red jacket

as he walks into a room while clasping his hands together. His arrival is greeted with applause. Video then shows Yang shaking hands with the visitors. Afterward, he sits in a chair and puts some candy into the hands of a policeman. He also gives an orange to an elderly woman. Yang is seen smiling broadly throughout.]

Over the years, President Yang had sent presents to his aides and neighbors during the holidays, or visited them in their homes to have a chat. President Yang, who had just been released from the hospital yesterday, got together with his neighbors and exchanged New Year's greetings. [Video pans the living room and shows medium shots of Yang as he speaks to the visitors. He gesticulates with his right hand as he talks.]

President Yang asked them to convey his regards to all of his neighbors. On behalf of all the residents, the head of the (Jiaodaohuo) neighborhood office presented a bouquet of flowers to President Yang. Security officers and men also extended season's greetings to President Yang. [Video shows a man giving Yang a bouquet of flowers. As the man presents the flowers to Yang, another man on his right side is seen slightly propping up his right hand. Yang then holds the flowers aloft for a while before he hands them to a lady. A policeman then gives him a greeting card. Yang briefly reads the card and continues to talk to the visitors.]

Wang Zhen in Guangzhou; Praises Jiang, Li Peng

OW2101155993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Guangzhou, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen said here Wednesday [20 January] that the third generation of leaders of the country are working effectively and vigorously.

Addressing a group of local party, government and army leaders in Guangzhou in south China's Guangdong Province, the 85-year-old Wang praised the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as the core, and the State Council led by Premier Li Peng.

Among the local leaders who went to greet Wang on Wednesday for the Chinese Lunar New Year were secretary of the provincial party committee Xie Fei and Governor Zhu Senlin.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng also called Wang to extend their festive greetings.

Visited by Xie Fei, Others

OW2101123693 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 93

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Xie Fei, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Zhu Senlin, governor

of Guangdong Province; Li Xilin and (Xu Lixiao), respectively commander and political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region; and other responsible persons from the party, the government, and the army recently extended New Year's greetings to Vice President Wang Zhen. Others who offered New Year's greetings included Liao Hansheng, Wang Enmao, and Wang Shoudao, veteran comrades who are currently in Guangzhou. [Video shows Wang Zhen, in a dark Mao tunic, seated in an armchair in a large room. He sits stiffly, with his mouth open slightly, as other people applaud.]

Xie Fei said to Wang Zhen: We are paying you a New Year's call. We also wish you good health and longevity. Liao Hansheng, Wang Enmao, and Wang Shoudao said to Wang Zhen: We are very glad to see you in good health. Wang Zhen cupped his hands in a gesture of thanks and said in a loud and clear voice: Work has progressed splendidly under the guidance of the party's third-generation leadership with Jiang Zemin at the core. I strongly believe that our party will score greater success in its work. [Video shows Xie Fei, in medium closeup, speaking to Wang while standing up. Afterward, Wang speaks to the visitors. As he speaks, he turns his head slightly and stiffly toward his right and smiles. Both his hands are placed rigidly on his thighs. His hands are not cupped as the announcer describes.]

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; State President Yang Shangkun; and Li Peng, premier of the State Council, also offered New Year's greetings to Wang Zhen, either through other people or by telephone. [Video pans the room, where about a dozen or so people are seated on each side of Wang Zhen. Some are in military uniform. About a dozen or so people are seen standing behind the rows of armchairs on Wang's right.]

Jiang Zemin, Others Visit Hospitalized Peng Zhen

OW2001121493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1127 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—On the eve of the Spring Festival, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Hu Jintao, and Wen Jiabao called on Comrade Peng Zhen in a hospital in the morning of 16 January to convey Spring Festival greetings to him. Comrade Jiang Zemin said to Comrade Peng Zhen: The situation in the whole country has been very good and, meanwhile, we have been making vigorous efforts to solve some existing problems since the convening of the 14th CPC National Congress. We will surely persist in taking the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Peng Zhen said: You have done a very good job. The people are satisfied. I also would like to wish all of you a happy New Year before the advent of the Spring Festival and to convey my regards to you, comrades.

Wu Bangguo, Others Visit Chen Yun in Shanghai

OW2001130593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1110 GMT 20 Jan 93

[By reporter Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717)]

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Shortly before the arrival of the Year of the Rooster on the lunar calendar, leading party and government comrades from Shanghai Municipality this morning called on Comrade Chen Yun, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who is currently in Shanghai.

On behalf of the 13 million people of Shanghai, Wu Bangguo, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, first offered his New Year's greetings to Comrade Chen Yun, wishing him a happy New Year, good health, and longevity.

A beaming Comrade Chen Yun said: Thank you.

Wu Bangguo briefed Comrade Chen Yun on progress in rejuvenating Shanghai and in developing r'udong. He said: The situation in Shanghai is good. In 1992, we focused on changing mechanisms and readjusting the economic structure, thus achieving an economic growth rate that had been seldom seen in recent years. We basically managed to produce readily marketable and quality products that yielded good returns. Shanghai stayed within the bounds of state targets in terms of capital construction and credit volume.

Comrade Chen Yun was very delighted to hear this. He said: You were right in carrying out your work in accordance with Comrade Jiang Zemin's guidelines on emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts. You did a good job. In reciprocating your New Year's call, I would like to extend my New Year's greetings to you and to all people in Shanghai.

Wu Bangguo said: These are Comrade Chen Yun's words of encouragement for us.

At this point, Comrade Chen Yun asked: Has the XINHUA reporter arrived?

The XINHUA reporter responded: Yes.

Comrade Chen Yun said: When you report on this, please state that I took this opportunity to offer my New Year's greetings to all officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and to all people across the country.

Others who called on Comrade Chen Yun today to extend their New Year's greetings included Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju; Chen Zhili, Wang Liping, and Chen Liangyu [7115 5328 1342], deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; and veteran comrades Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, and Wang Daohan.

Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, Li Tieying at Gathering
OW2001182393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 17 Jan 93

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Liu Zhenying (0491 218 5391) and XINHUA reporters Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022) and Yin Hongzhu (1438 7703 4376)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—The Great Hall of the People was filled with a jubilant festival atmosphere this evening. Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, Li Tieying, Yan Jici, Lei Jieqiong, and other central leading comrades cheerfully attended a Spring Festival get-together held by the State Education Commission for personnel who have returned home from studying abroad. They gathered with more than 400 representatives of personnel who have returned from studying abroad to places across the country, to ring out the old year and ring in the new.

State Councillor Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, delivered a speech at the get-together. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, he expressed sincere solicitude for comrades who have been working hard on various fronts of endeavor since returning from their studies abroad and for their families, and extended festival greetings to comrades from all departments, localities, and units that have supported and attached importance to work related to the return of Overseas Chinese students, enthusiastically and properly arranged for placement of personnel returning home from study abroad, and given full play to their role. Li Tieying said that he wished to take the opportunity to extend festival greetings to all Overseas Chinese students who are studying hard at places far away from their motherland and family members, for they would miss their family members even more during festivals.

Li Tieying said: Last year saw the acceleration of reform and opening up to the outside world, as well as vigorous advances in economic construction in our nation. The important speeches Comrade Deng Xiaoping made during his inspection of south China early last year were followed by a plenary session of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and then the successful convening of the 14th national congress of the party in October. All these greatly enhanced the morale of the entire party, Army, and all the people across the nation. We believe that, with the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches during his inspection of south China, as well as the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, we definitely will be able to keep advancing along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics and score even greater achievements.

Li Tieying said: Work related to overseas study is an important part of our implementation of the national policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. Thanks to 14 years of development since reform and opening up to the outside world, the work has produced remarkable results. A total of more than 190,000 personnel were sent for overseas study during the 14-year period. So far, more than 60,000 of them have returned home and played an important role in our nation's reform, opening up to the outside world, and economic construction by making outstanding contributions. All your hard work and spirit of devotion have been affirmed by the party, the government, and all of society.

Li Tieying pointed out: In accordance with the policies and tasks determined by the 14th national congress of the party, our nation will further expand reform and opening up to the outside world and vigorously develop our economy to make China more prosperous and powerful. For this reason, we, in carrying out work related to overseas studies, must hold on to the idea of serving national economic construction and try hard to train qualified personnel for economic construction and for meeting the personnel needs of socialist construction by sending personnel to study overseas and absorb the fruits of human civilization. He said: The vast number of Overseas Chinese students have a deep love for the motherland and a hope for the motherland's prosperity, and they are ready to contribute to a leap of the Chinese nation. When the nation needs them, they will surely be able to return home to fully display their talents, start their careers, make contributions, and compose a magnificent epic of their own, after completing their studies abroad.

Li Tieying said: Since the promulgation of the "Circular on Issues Related to Overseas Chinese Students" by the General Office of the State Council, work related to the return of Overseas Chinese students has been developing in a favorable direction and producing great results across the country. He expressed the hope that various departments, localities, and units will continue to make efforts to further improve work related to the return of Overseas Chinese students; to create conditions favorable for these personnel to work and live after returning home; and to enable these personnel to work without worries, give full play to their role, and make even greater contributions.

Before the get-together, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, Li Tieying, and other leading comrades posed for a group photo with the representatives of personnel who have returned home from overseas studies.

At the get-together, literary and art workers from Beijing and representatives of personnel who have returned home from studying abroad put on a brilliant performance on the stage.

Responsible persons from the State Education Commission and relevant departments attended the get-together.

Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao Visit Workers

OW2001145793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Representing the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao, and other central leading comrades today visited some factories, municipal construction units, environmental protection departments, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and emporiums to extend their cordial regards and festive greetings to workers, scientists, technicians, and commercial workers who work on holidays.

Shortly after 0900 today, Li Ruihuan and Li Lanqing, in the company of Comrades Wang Jialiu and Zhang Baifa, visited the No. 2 Beijing cleaning vehicles yard in southwest Beijing to visit the workers there. [passage omitted]

Then Li Ruihuan and other comrades came to the work site of the Wenyuhe Bridge, which is part of the expressway leading to the capital airport, to proceed with their morale-boosting visit. Braving chilly wind, Li Ruihuan and other comrades discussed the project. The builders said that the construction of the bridge was at its final stage and that it would be completed by the Spring Festival. Li Ruihuan urged them to work hard in unity so that the construction of the expressway can be completed as early as possible.

Comrades Zhu Rongji, Ding Guangen, Li Tieying, and Wang Hanbin, in the company of Li Qiyan and Lu Yucheng, visited the construction site of the Shuang'an Emporium in Haidian District this morning to extend their festive greetings to the cadres and workers there. Zhu Rongji said to them: "I wish you all a happy New Year. We wish to thank you for the great job you have done under the inspiration of the important talks which Comrade Deng Xiaoping made in southern China, as well as the guidelines of the 14th party congress!" [passage omitted]

At 1030, Zhu Rongji and other leading comrades visited the Beijing People's Machinery Plant and extend their festive greetings to the cadres and workers at the plant. They also visited workshops processing cogwheels and other machinery parts and an assembly workshop.

This morning, Comrades Hu Jintao, Wen Jiabao, Song Jian, and Chen Junsheng visited the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the capital's northern outskirts to say hello to its hardworking scientists and technicians.

Hu Jintao and other leading comrades had cordial talks with some 40 scientists and technicians. [passage omitted] Hu Jintao said: It will be the Spring Festival in a few more days. At this time I want to wish all scientists, technicians, and staff members of the academy a happy New Year. Since the adoption of the reform and opening policy 14 years ago, China has achieved world-renowned agricultural achievements. Not only have we resolved the basic food and clothing problems of 1.1 billion people, we have built a good foundation for national economic development.

Hu Jintao continued: "Science and technology are the primary productive forces." China's economic development, especially agricultural development, has everything to do with the hard work of scientists and technicians. Agricultural scientists and technicians have performed great meritorious services. Your contributions are unforgettable.

Then Hu Jintao and his party toured the Institute of Vegetables and Flowers, the Institute of Crop Cultivation, the Center of Biotechnological Studies, and the Institute of Crop Resources. They also held cordial talks

with the scientists and technicians, inquired about their lives, and spoke highly of their achievements.

When he left the academy, Hu Jintao said to the scientists and technicians: "I wish you even more phenomenal success in agricultural science and technology."

Tian Jiyun, Chen Xitong, Wei Jianxing, and others visited the Xidan Emporium and the Xisi Alley of Eateries to extend their festive greetings to the vast number of commercial workers there.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the emporium was loaded with all kinds of commodities and many customers were shopping. Tian Jiyun and his party visited the departments of supplies for daily use, garments, shoes, and headgear on the first, second, and third floors. Then he visited the monitoring and control room. As he walked, he shook hands with sales clerks, wishing them a happy New Year and inquiring about their business.

As results of continuous reforms for nearly a decade, the economic returns of the emporium, which was established over 60 years ago, have been rising. Realizing the changes, Tian Jiyun, who inspected the same emporium in 1985, said that the quality of goods in the emporium and its facilities and forms of operations are all very much different from those in the past. He urged the emporium's cadres and workers to manifest the strength of group operations to create a more prosperous socialist commodity market. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi at Spring Festival Reception in Zhejiang

OW2101132393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Hangzhou, January 21 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, a member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo Standing Committee, attended a Spring Festival reception in Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, on Wednesday [20 January].

Qiao, a native of Zhejiang Province, said that last year the situation in Zhejiang was very good and he hoped that the province will do even better this year.

Since January 18 he has been inspecting the cities and rural areas in the province. He visited factories and villages where he talked with workers and peasants.

State Councillor Wang Fang also attended the reception.

Li Ruihuan Meets Religious Leaders in Zhongnanhai

OW2001172293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1112 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, had candid and frank discussions today with 10 leaders of national religious organizations who were invited to be his guests at a meeting in Zhongnanhai to usher in the Chinese New Year.

Chen Junsheng, state councillor, and Wang Zhaoguo, head of the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee, were also present at the meeting.

Invited to attend the meeting were Zhao Puchu and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, respectively president and vice president of the Buddhist Association of China; Ding Guangxun, chairman of the Three-Selves Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China and president of the Christian Council of China; Luo Guanzong, vice chairman of the Three-Selves-Patriotic Movement Committee; Zong Huaide, chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association and the Chinese Catholic Bishops College; Jin Luxian, vice chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association; Fu Yuantian and Li Yuhang, respectively president of and adviser to the China Taoist Association; and Shen Xiaxi and An Shiwei, respectively president and vice president of the China Islamic Association.

Examining the gratifying situation in China over the past year, Zhao Puchu, Ding Guangxun, Zong Huaide, Shen Xiaxi, Fu Yuantian, and Jin Luxian maintained the 14th National CPC Congress was a milestone of China's socialist construction. They said the congress championed the aspirations of people in the country and it has major immediate and far-reaching historical significance for China's reform and opening up and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. While sharing with one another their observations about how people within religious circles can serve reform, opening up, and modernization, they also advanced proposals useful for doing a better job in religious spheres.

After listening to the religious leaders' remarks, Li Ruihuan gave a speech. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, he extended his festive regards to people within the nation's religious circles and the vast number of religious believers.

He said: I agree with your observations that the situation on China's religious front is good and that the successes achieved in the religious sphere are noticeable. Over the past year, party and government organizations and religious affairs departments have earnestly implemented the party's policy on religion, and all patriotic religious organizations have sincerely cooperated with the party and the government. Consequently, China's religious work has played a positive role in safeguarding social stability and national solidarity, promoting national reunification, and expediting economic construction; and also in protecting people's religious freedom, ensuring normal religious activities, and protecting religious circles' legitimate rights and interests.

Li Ruihuan stressed: The issue of religion is a major, complex issue. Since it involves the religious beliefs of many people and it is also interwoven with ethnic issues in many areas, the issue is also subject to influence of certain international factors under certain circumstances. Proper handling of this issue is important for

safeguarding people's vital interests, ensuring the country's long-term peace and stability, and consolidating and heightening China's international status. All party and government organizations must attach great importance to religious issues; place them on their agendas of important affairs; and handle them positively, carefully, meticulously, and reliably.

Li Ruihuan said: To handle religious issues properly, the most important thing to do is to correctly comprehend and fully implement the party's policy on religion. While handling our relations with friends within religious circles, we must firmly uphold the principle of "uniting and cooperating with one another politically, and respecting one another in terms of beliefs." Building socialism with Chinese characteristics, rejuvenating China, and achieving national reunification are objectives and interests which we and our friends within religious circles share. While they are the basis of our political unity and cooperation, they are also the basis for us to understand and respect one another's religious beliefs. Facts have proven that we cannot possibly respect each other's religious beliefs unless we have genuine political unity and cooperation, and that we cannot effectively consolidate and strengthen our political unity and cooperation unless we respect one another's religious beliefs. These two aspects complement each other, and no one aspect is dispensable. As long as we firmly uphold this principle, we certainly can consolidate and broaden the patriotic united front in the new period through rallying patriotic personnel within religious circles and the vast number of religious believers.

Li Ruihuan concluded: Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the 14th National CPC Congress gave new assignments for accelerating reform, opening up, and modernization. People of all nationalities in the country are working hard to accomplish these assignments. In this new year, we are ready to work hard with our friends within religious circles to achieve new success under the new situation.

Also present at the meeting were leading members of relevant authorities, including Jiang Minkuan, Xi Dehua, Li Dezhu, and Zhang Shengzuo.

Remarks During Gathering Noted

OW2001173193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1128 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Speech by Li Ruihuan at a Spring Festival discussion meeting with religious group leaders]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—General Secretary Jiang Zemin has held Spring Festival discussion meetings on behalf of the CPC Central Committee with friends from religious circles for the past two years. This year, he asked me to meet with everyone here on his behalf. I came here mainly for the purpose of listening to more of your views so that we may improve our work in the future.

I agree with the views just expressed by a number of friends here: At present, the situation on the religious front in our country is good, and we have made marked achievements in carrying out our religious work. Over the past year, party and government organizations as well as religious departments at all levels conscientiously implemented the party's policy on religious affairs; and all patriotic religious groups sincerely cooperated with the government. As a result, they enabled religious work in our country to play a positive role in maintaining social stability and unity among all nationalities, promoting reunification of the motherland, expediting economic construction, respecting and protecting citizens' freedom and rights in religious belief, and protecting normal religious activities as well as the legitimate rights and interests of religious circles. Every friend and every leader of religious groups present here has done a great amount of work and made important contributions in this process. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to you!

The issue of religious affairs is an important and complicated one. It involves the beliefs of tens of millions of people, is intertwined with the nationalities issue in many areas, and is under the influence of certain international factors under certain conditions. Successfully handling the issue has important significance for us to protect the immediate interests of the broad masses of the people, guarantee the long-term political stability of our country, and consolidate and enhance the international position of China. Party and government organizations at all levels must attach importance to the issue of religious affairs; place it top on their agendas; and aggressively, prudently, meticulously, and safely do a good job of handling the work.

If we want to correctly and properly handle the issue of religious affairs, the most important thing for us to do is to correctly understand the party's policy on religion, implement it in an all-around way, and uphold the principle of "unity and cooperation regarding political affairs and mutual respect regarding belief" when handling the relationship between us and our friends in religious circles. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics, striving for China's regeneration, and fulfilling reunification of the motherland are the common objectives and common interests that we pursue together with our friends from religious circles. They are the bases upon which we achieve unity and carry out cooperation regarding political affairs and upon which we understand and respect each other regarding belief. Practice has proven that only when we sincerely unite and cooperate with each other regarding political affairs can we truly respect each other regarding belief, and that only when we respect each other regarding belief can we effectively consolidate and strengthen political unity and cooperation. The two supplement each other. Neither can be done without the other. As long as we steadfastly carry out the principle, we will surely be able to unite all patriots from religious circles and the broad masses of religious believers and keep consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front during the new period.

Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the 14th CPC National Congress raised the new task of accelerating reform, opening, and modernizing. People of all nationalities from all fields of endeavor throughout the country are exerting themselves to keep forging ahead and are working hard to fulfill this new task. We are prepared to make common efforts together with our friends in religious circles and to make new contributions under the new situation during the new year.

The Spring Festival is coming soon. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to wish you all a happy New Year and to extend season's greetings to personalities in religious circles, as well as to the broad masses of religious believers across the country on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. I wish you all happiness and may everything turn out as you wish during the Spring Festival!

Luo Gan Hosts Festival Party For Non-CPC Figures

OW1901234793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Report by correspondent Zhou Hui (0719 1920)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The CPC Central Committee's Work Committee for Central Government Organs this morning held a greet-spring tea party at the State Council's Third Conference Room in Zhongnanhai in honor of non-CPC figures. Attending the party were Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council and secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Work Committee for Central Government Organs; Niu Maosheng, executive deputy secretary of the Work Committee; and responsible individuals of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Responsible individuals from democratic parties and prominent non-CPC figures attending the party included Li Peiyao, Feng Tiyun, Jiang Zhenghua, Hui Yongzheng, Bai Dahua, Huang Daneng, Hu Min, Yan Keqiang, and Pan Peilei. With a cup of tea for each participant, they cordially conversed and extended greetings to each other.

The party was hosted by Comrade Luo Gan. On behalf of the Work Committee for Central Government Organs, he extended Spring Festival greetings to all non-CPC figures, briefed them on the progress in some of the State Council's major projects being carried out currently, and hoped everyone would actively offer their suggestions on beefing up efforts to promote material and spiritual civilizations in central government organs. On behalf of the Work Committee, Comrade Niu Maosheng briefed non-CPC figures on the party's work in central government organs. He said: Central government organs are places where relatively large numbers of members from democratic parties and senior non-CPC intellectuals work; therefore, ensuring these organs do well on a united front has great significance. He hoped everyone would actively engage in fostering relationships with

Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots; with Chinese residing abroad; and with Chinese of foreign nationalities. He also hoped they would help concerned departments introduce foreign funds, technology, and specialized people to the country, making contributions to quickening the pace of the country's reform, opening up, and modernization drive.

At the party, individuals from various democratic parties and non-CPC figures freely voiced their views on improving administrative honesty and on promoting material and spiritual civilizations; they also offered many good opinions and suggestions.

Beijing Rally Marks Soong Ching Ling Centennial

OW2001101693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0341 GMT 20 Jan 93

[By reporters Zuo Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 2768)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Some 3,000 people from all circles in the capital gathered solemnly at the Great Hall of the People this morning to commemorate the centennial birthday of the late Honorary State President Soong Ching Ling.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling was a great fighter for patriotism, democracy, internationalism, and communism, and she was also an outstanding international activist. She was one of the founders of the People's Republic of China and a leader who was wholeheartedly respected by people of all races in China. Since her youth, she followed the great revolutionary predecessor, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and she devoted herself to the revolutionary cause. After the founding of New China, she had assumed positions including vice chairman of the central people's government, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, vice president, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, and honorary president.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wan Li, Li Ruihuan, Hu Jintao, Ding Guangen, Wen Jiabao, Wang Hanbin, and other leading comrades attended the commemoration rally.

At 0900, Chairman Wan Li announced the opening of the rally. All participants stood at attention when the "National Anthem of the People's Republic of China" was played.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, gave an important speech at the rally. He paid tribute to the glorious life of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, and he expressed his reminiscences of her on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the people of all races in the country. [passage omitted]

The documentary "Soong Ching Ling" also was shown at the rally.

Also attending the commemoration rally were leading Comrades Wu Xueqian, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Fang Yi, Hong Xuezhi, Gu Mu, Wang Guangying, Zhao Puchu, Ma Wenrui, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Cheng Siyuan, and Qian Zhengying.

Responsible comrades from relevant departments and democratic parties Zeng Qinghong, Cao Zhi, Xi Dehua, Huang Hua, Song Defu, Li Peiyao, Fang Rongxin, Wang Songda, Wu Jieping, and Zhang Kehui also attended the rally. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's grandson Sun Zhiqiang and granddaughter Sun Suiying attended the rally and sat in the front row of the rostrum.

Before the rally began, Jiang Zemin and Li Peng met with overseas relatives and friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling, as well as representatives from the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, who are in Beijing to attend the commemoration activities.

The commemoration rally was cohosted by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council.

Jiang Zemin Speaks

CM2101175593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0634 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Speech by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at a ceremony commemorating the birth centennial of Soong Ching Ling held in Beijing on 20 January]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Ladies, gentlemen, friends, and comrades:

We have gathered here today to ceremoniously commemorate the 100th birthday of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, one of the founders of the PRC, and honorary state president and leader who is esteemed and wholeheartedly beloved by Chinese of all nationalities, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese. Comrade Soong Ching Ling was a great patriot, democrat, internationalist and communist fighter, distinguished international social activist, long-tested forerunner who defended world peace, and outstanding member of the Communist Party of China. Soong Ching Ling, whose name is always remembered by Chinese people at home and abroad, is respected and admired by many international friends. She is a pride of the Chinese nation and a national treasure. On behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and people of all nationalities across the country, I deeply cherish the memory of Comrade Soong Ching Ling.

Since her youth, Comrade Soong Ching Ling followed the great revolutionary forerunner Dr. Sun Yat-sen in devoting herself to the democratic revolution, having made immortal contributions to the success of China's democratic revolutionary cause during the Northern

Expedition, the War of Resistance Against Japan, and the Liberation War; to the victories of the Chinese people's war against aggression; and to the birth of the People's Republic of China. After the founding of New China, Comrade Soong Ching Ling successively served as vice chairman of the Central People's Government, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice president of the state, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, honorary president of the state, and in other leading positions, making important contributions to building a socialist China and to strengthening the friendship of the Chinese people with the people of other countries.

The life of Comrade Soong Ching Ling was one of unceasingly fighting and forging ahead for her country and people as well as for the cause of human progress, and one of continuously seeking, exploring, and understanding new things, accepting new ideas, and advancing with the pace of the times. Her outstanding contributions to the Chinese people's revolution and construction, the defense of world peace, and the cause of human progress—as well as her great achievements in these respects—shine forever in history!

The most admirable aspect of Comrade Soong Ching Ling's life is that until her death she had remained loyal to the cause of the Chinese revolution, and had deep love for the people. As a student, comrade-in-arms, and comrade and wife of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Comrade Soong Ching Ling had constantly adhered to the revolutionary cause of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, faithfully worked for him, and spent 10 difficult years with him. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen was in danger, she used words and actions to shield him and help him escape, telling him China could do without her but not without him. This fully demonstrated her disregard for personal danger, her strong determination to dedicate herself totally to the revolutionary cause, and her courage. After Dr. Sun Yat-sen—this great Oriental star of the time—passed away, Comrade Soong Ching Ling always bore in mind his deathbed appeal with regard to peace, struggle, and the salvation of China. Amidst deep sorrow she stood up to calmly and firmly face the more complicated and difficult struggle. She spared no efforts to defend Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary stance and revolutionary faith, and became the loyal successor and firm defender of the revolutionary line and revolutionary thought of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. As mentioned in his letter to Comrade Soong Ching Ling in 1936, Comrade Mao Zedong said: Since 1927, only you and our comrades have truly inherited Dr. Sun Yat-sen's spirit of revolution and national salvation. This was an extremely sincere evaluation. In the much distressed, semi-colonial, and semi-feudal old China, Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who harbored strong patriotic sentiment, had elected to stand together with the people and work for their well-being. She firmly believed that the peasant and working class was the foundation of revolutionary strength and the pillar for building a free New China in the struggle to topple capitalism, abolish the

unequal treaties that enslaved the Chinese people, and reunite the whole of China. Faced with difficulties and sorrows, she had bravely declared to the world that she would never turn back on this road. She added: I am closely united with the hundreds of millions of toiling people in China, and they will defeat the bloody reactionary faction. In a letter to Edgar Snow in her old age when she was ill, she expressed no complaint or regret for the difficulties she had experienced. She told the people that if she could relive her past, she would choose the same course because backward things and thoughts cannot vanish on their own, and can only be eliminated through acute struggle.

Recalling these compelling remarks, we are deeply moved and inspired. We should be educated and enlightened by this great woman's faith, values, and devotion to revolution; we should follow, with still greater determination, the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Out of her faith in Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary cause, her confidence in the CPC, and her love for the motherland and the people, Comrade Soong Ching Ling, around the time of the founding of New China, explored and constantly pondered ways to build a wealthy and powerful new China, and always kept in mind the country's economic development and the improvement of the people's living standards. After she thoroughly analyzed China's national conditions in the early 1950's, she proposed that China's expansive, scattered, and primitive agriculture must undergo modernization; its semi-colonial industry must be transformed into an independent, diversified, mechanized modern industry; and its pitifully small contingent of technical personnel must be expanded. All her ideas are important inspirations for advancing China's modernization drive.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling was loyal, devoted to the motherland and people, and did her utmost for socialist construction. She believed that in the course of China's socialist construction it is necessary to uphold its independence while simultaneously cooperating with progressive forces in the world. While enthusiastically praising the great, universally acknowledged achievements scored by the Chinese people in building the brand-new socialist system, she soberly admonished the world that the society we inherited was quite backward in livelihood and production. We were, and still are, faced with tremendous problems in the development of our material and cultural undertakings. Therefore, we must work hard to develop the economy, education, and science. She pointed out with foresight: In socialist construction, we must pursue cooperation with all the people who are willing to have mutually beneficial cooperation with us. These ideas still have great and immediate significance in guiding our efforts to accelerate reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling showed great concern for the growth of the motherland's younger generation. She said: My life's work is with juveniles and children. She said

the education of children is a task that brooks no delay. The treasures we leave behind to our children comprise not merely material assets; the most valuable are the fine traditions of the Chinese nation and revolution. Like a loving grandmother, she devoted her entire life to this cause. In "May the Young Saplings Grow Up Healthily," the last article she wrote, she left the following advice to children: It is hoped you will stand the test of any storm, plant disease, or insect. I hope you will grow up to become pillars of the state and energetic successors of socialist modernization. I hope you will surpass your predecessors by making tremendous contributions in building higher material and spiritual civilizations. She always showed concern for the people and the bright tomorrow of the motherland!

Comrade Soong Ching Ling devoted her life to the great cause of reunification of the motherland. We will never forget the great efforts made by her to promote the first and second round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China. It was precisely because of such cooperation that the Chinese revolution advanced and the Chinese nation won its great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. After the founding of New China, she earnestly hoped for a peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date. Comrade Soong Ching Ling, with her lofty prestige and special influence, had made wide contacts and exchanged views with Overseas Chinese compatriots, as well as compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. On the eve of National Day in 1979, she wrote in an article: While the entire country is happily celebrating the great festival of the motherland, I cannot help missing our kindred compatriots in Taiwan. It has been 30 years, but we haven't yet accomplished the great cause of returning Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying our country. Shouldn't every Chinese deeply feel he has a responsibility in this regard?

She appealed with all sincerity: Today both the domestic and international situations are favorable to our accomplishing the great cause. We earnestly hope Taiwan compatriots will join in our efforts to further develop and strengthen the revolutionary patriotic united front as well as make a due contribution to achieving reunification of the great motherland at an early date, and to jointly develop the four modernizations—a great cause of our national construction.

These sincere and earnest speeches of hers have fully expressed the common aspirations of all people in China in reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating China. Comrade Soong Ching Ling had a great breadth of mind. She was very concerned not only about the peace and construction of the motherland, but also about the peace and development of the world. She had a firm conviction in world peace. She believed that in the contemporary era all nations, countries, and regions are mutually dependent on one another; that so long as they are united, the people will be able to turn the situation for the better and march towards peace; and that the development of the world depends on world peace, and world peace will make it

possible for countries to cooperate with each other on an equal footing for the sake of common interests and common prosperity, thereby promoting the development of the world as a whole. She waged an arduous and fruitful struggle to safeguard world peace, carry forward the progressive culture, strive for social progress and for the happiness of the mankind, and promote understanding and friendly exchanges among the people of all countries in the world. She was universally acknowledged by the international community as the greatest woman of the 20th century. As an outstanding representative of the Chinese people, Comrade Soong Ching Ling successively visited the Soviet Union, India, Burma, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka; she also attended many international peace conferences. In the international forum, she actively undertook peace and cooperation initiatives, which evoked strong repercussions and sympathetic responses in all parts of the world.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling had done a great deal of effective work in strengthening ties and cooperation between the peoples of various countries, particularly between the people of China and other countries. People in all countries will forever cherish the memory of her.

In October 1992, the Communist Party of China convened its 14th National Congress. The congress, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, systematically summed up our practical experience in the 14 years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; it also put forward the important historic mission of further accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization and striving for a greater victory of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. While we are ceremoniously commemorating the 100th birth anniversary of Comrade Soong Ching Ling and recalling her brilliant thought and great contributions, we should emulate her uncompromising patriotic zeal and her spirit of struggling selflessly, dauntlessly, and unremittingly for China's independence and prosperity and the progress of mankind. We should seriously study the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, further emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, seize the opportunity, perform actual deeds, and boldly learn from and assimilate the advanced fruits of civilization created by the world, including developed capitalist countries. We should concentrate on economic development; advance in an all-around way the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics; and make even greater contributions to the peaceful reunification of the motherland, to defending world peace, and to promoting the progress of mankind.

Liu Huaqing, Zou Jiahua Inspect Yanan

OW1601225693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0610 GMT 12 Jan 93

[By reporters Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429) and Qin Weidong (4440 5898 2639)]

[Text] Xian, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—While recently inspecting double support work and meeting with army cadres in Yanan, Liu Huaqing, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, emphasized: Under the new situation of reform and opening up, it is necessary to study and promote the Yanan spirit [that stresses self sacrifice and obedience to the party leadership], strengthen unity, increase rallying forces, and advance the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

From 9 to 11 January, accompanied by Zou Jiahua, Sun Qimeng, Chen Junsheng, and Ma Wenrui, Liu Huaqing visited Yanan's old revolutionary bases, including Wangjiaping, Yangjialing, and Zaoyuan. They called on commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and armed police stationed in Yanan Prefecture. Besides meeting with the families of veterans of the former Red Army and the former Eighth Route Army, they also visited local masses' households. While visiting Chairman Mao's old residence in Zaoyuan, Liu Huaqing said: In this cave 50 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote an instruction for the CPC Central Committee on "launching a campaign to reduce rent, produce, and conduct double support work." In those years, our conditions were very poor, with only millet and rifles, whereas the enemies had both aircraft and cannons. We were outnumbered, too. Nevertheless, under our CPC's leadership—with the people's support and consolidated unity between the army and government and between the army and the people—we beat the enemies and become pioneers in the great socialist cause that will prevail for centuries.

Addressing comrades at the seventh congress of the Yangjialing party committee, Liu Huaqing said: When visiting old revolutionary sites, and studying and reminiscing the party's history, we are more convinced that the CPC is a great party. We have strengthened our conviction that the CPC is capable of leading China's army and civilians to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the old site where Chairman Mao published the "Talks at the Yanan Forum of Literature and Art," the staff and workers danced a "rural folk army-supporting dance." Liu Huaqing and others also joyously joined in the dance.

At Zaoyuan Village, Liu Huaqing cordially met with several participants in the double support campaign 50 years ago, including Zhang Qingyi, retired veteran of the former Red Army, and Xie Hongyuan, former head of the earlier Zaoyuan Village. Casually seated on a heatable brick bed in the cave of Ma Jiusheng, the secretary of the village party committee, Liu Huaqing engaged in small talk with the village folk, enquiring about their production and daily lives. Upon hearing that Zaoyuan Village's masses have generally shaken off poverty and become prosperous, Liu Huaqing happily said: The reform and opening up policies initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping have brought good fortune to people in the old revolutionary bases. I hope you progress every year.

On 11 January, Liu Huaqing met with and addressed military representatives to a meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the double support campaign in Yanan. He said: It is imperative and very significant to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the double support campaign in Yanan, to remember Yanan's revolutionary history, and to study Yanan's revolutionary spirit. The contents of Yanan's spirit are abundant; the double support campaign is only one aspect. Other aspects—including waging hard struggles, daring to make sacrifices, being concerned for the overall situation, and following instructions—are part of Yanan's spirit. They all are traditions of our party and Army. Now that various conditions are much better than they were previously, not only should these traditions not be discarded, but also they should be further enhanced in the new period.

Liu Huaqing emphasized: Army commanders and fighters should strive to learn from a veteran of the former Red Army, Zhang Side. His ideology stressed wholeheartedly serving the people, firmly remembering our Army's purposes, and cultivating the spirit of making selfless contributions. He said: When compared to some economically developed localities, the Army has certain discrepancies among its material benefits; there are also some inadequacies in this regard among the Army units themselves. To solve these material discrepancies between the Army and the localities as well as among the Army units themselves, we need to rely on national economic progress, which will involve a certain amount of time. Officers and armymen should correctly handle this "discrepancy" issue with the spirit of willingly making sacrifices and waging hard struggles. The whole Army and individual soldiers should strive to ensure that individual interests are subordinate to national interests, and military interests are subordinate to state interests. To undertake endeavors in reform, opening up, and the modernization drive, the country needs people like PLA service members, who dare to make sacrifices and selfless contributions. This has been decided for the People's Army's purposes. Material things are important for us to enhance army building, but we definitely should not underestimate the role of ideological and political work. During the new historic era, the army can only intensify ideological educational programs; it should by no means curtail them. Even if our material conditions improve in the future, we should still pay attention to ideological and political work.

Zou Stresses Economic Efficiency

OW1601142593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Xian, January 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua stressed during his recent inspection tour of northwest China's Shaanxi Province that in economic work at present, emphasis should be laid on efficiency.

Zou, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

said that in appraising any economy, what counts is whether efficiency is high or low, whether there is a good return or not, and whether there is a growth rate with good economic results or not.

Zou pointed out that in studying economic work, one should first and foremost study the demands of the markets, and added that only by arranging economic activities according to the demands of the market can real results be produced.

He encouraged the region of northwest China to open up more markets and develop economic and trade relations with countries in central and west Asia.

The vice-premier also urged Shaanxi Province to continue to pay great attention to agriculture and rural economic work so as to consolidate the position of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. On the basis of the development of the rural economy, it is necessary to constantly increase the income of the farmers so that agriculture and industry can develop in a more coordinated way.

Article Views Future Personnel Changes

HK2001052593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jan 93 p 15

[Article by Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Near-identical commentaries in the PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] and New China News Agency (NCNA) [XINHUA] last week called for the "fullest extent of democracy" in the recommendation, assessment and election of officials in 1993.

Not since 1978, when patriarch Deng Xiaoping assumed power, have so many senior Chinese Communist Party (CCP), government, and legislative cadres been put through the selection process.

"We must elevate cadres who are conversant with economics, knowledgeable about modern management, bold in reforms, and progressive in opening up new vistas," the commentaries said.

"The changing of the guard must meet the requirements of the construction of the socialist market economy," they added. "We must raise the ability of the leadership corps in modernization construction."

The bulk of reshuffles will take place in the first half of 1993. In government, these include the head of state as well as most cabinet positions. Party chiefs will be appointed in a number of provinces and cities.

This being the inaugural sessions of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and the Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), new slates of legislators and government advisers will be appointed.

Mr Deng, who a year ago admonished those who resisted reform "to go to sleep", has taken a hands-on approach to the grooming of the so-called "cross-century" cadres.

Indications, however, are that the high standards set by the PEOPLE'S DAILY and NCNA have been observed more in the breach. In spite of the emphasis on "democracy", all the top positions in the party, government and legislature have been handpicked by the supreme search committee. Even for the selection of members of the rubber stamp NPC, as well as those of the CPPCC—deemed a decorative, "flower vase" body—it is unlikely the party will loosen its grip.

Last week, leading media including the PEOPLE'S DAILY lobbied for more deputies who were experts in economics and management. However, judging by the legislators that CCP authorities in different provinces have named, the composition of the Eighth NPC remains much the same.

The bulk of new legislators will be senior party and government officials, followed by token representatives of model workers and farmers, the army, women's groups, minorities, academics and artists.

Secondly, let us examine the quality of cadres who will be occupying the positions that matter. Barring last-minute changes, Mr Jiang will be given the additional position of State President, succeeding Mr Yang Shangkun. "Red capitalist" Mr Rong Yiren is the frontrunner to succeed ailing Mr Wang Zhen as Vice-President.

Premier Li Peng will be given a second term as head of government, even though this does not necessarily mean he will serve the five-year tenure.

At the level of vice-premiers, there will be at least three new faces: Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Education Minister Li Tieying and Foreign Trade Minister Li Lanqing.

They will team up with Mr Zhu Rongji, expected to be named First Vice-Premier, and Vice-Premier and Planning Chief Zou Jiahua.

Politburo members Qiao Shi and Tian Jiyun will be made the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman of the NPC. Their colleague, former ideology and propaganda chief Li Ruihuan, will assume the CPPCC's largely ceremonial chairmanship. This line-up is a tribute to Mr Deng's latest aphorism: "let's steer clear of controversies." To avoid upsetting the CCP's unity and stability, the patriarch has preserved the Jiang-Li axis, whose hallmark is a cautious, non-confrontational approach to reform.

Neither Mr Jiang nor Mr Li comes remotely close to satisfying the criteria of being "bold" on opening new vistas. The five vice-premiers are ideologically neutral technocrats who can be counted upon to wage market reforms without hurting "unity and stability."

The "sidelining" of Mr Qiao and Mr Tian to the NPC—and Mr Li to the CPPCC—has proven a disappointment to the liberal wing of the party. In the wake of Mr Deng's

trip to southern China last year, the trio were the only senior cadres who had spoken out against "leftism" or remnant Maoism.

In particular, Mr Tian, who is retiring as vice-premier, is considered an ideal candidate for premier if the CPP goes by the criteria cited in the two commentaries: be a bush-whacker in reform.

It is, of course, true that the role of the NPC will be boosted as a series of new laws on finance, securities, accounting and company formation is being drafted to expedite the development of the marketplace.

However, it is also true that the NPC remains a junior adjunct of the party. And in spite of both Mr Qiao and Mr Tian retaining their politburo seats, their political fortune has been taken down one notch.

"Modernization construction," as raised by the commentaries, requires a rational division of labour among the different branches of the polity—as well as their mutual checks and balances. Unfortunately, the new leadership structure has violated the CPP's own credo on the "separation of party and government" and on huibi ("avoidance"), or roughly, preventing conflict of interest among different departments.

In a throwback to Mao Zedong—who was chairman of practically everything—Mr Jiang will by April be party chief, state president, and head of both the party and the state military commissions.

Last week, the CCP announced the merger of the anti-graft units of party and government, both headed by politburo heavyweight Wei Jianxing. In the regions, newly promoted leaders of major provinces including Fujian, Hainan and Heilongjiang are concurrently holding down party, government and legislative posts.

While being a disaster for efficiency and a catalyst for corruption, the fusion of party, government and legislature makes for the perpetuation of CCP supremacy. That alone, not the modernization ideals invoked by the two commentaries, seems to have been the driving force behind the reshuffles.

Police in 10 Provinces Form Coordination Network

HK1601080593 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1050 GMT 29 Dec 92

[Text] Guangzhou, 29 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—An informed police source on the mainland disclosed that the police in 10 provinces in central, south, and southwest China have joined hands to crack down on crime and formed a preliminary network; since this year, mutual cooperation has enabled them to crack down on more than 24,500 cases, and arrest more than 13,000 criminals in other localities.

According to informed source, in recent years, the number of province-transcending crimes and the number of culprits

at large increased rapidly, and the pattern of individual and partial effort by the police in various localities to crack down on crimes could not meet the need of a comprehensive crackdown on crime, and coordination networks for criminal investigation were needed. Regional criminal investigation coordination networks, encompassing border provinces, regions, counties, and cities, have been formed responding to the rule of criminal activities—for example, the Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou, and Sichuan coordination zone; the Chang Jiang valley coordination zone; and the Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan coordination zone. These have developed into central and south China coordination zones; a southwest China coordination zone; and a criminal investigation network encompassing 10 provinces and regions of Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Tibet. The coordination units exchange information, assist in case investigation, chase and arrest wanted culprits, and show the ability to fight an overall war in the crackdown on crimes. A criminal in Kunming City produced a false check with which he claimed 700,000 yuan in cash from a bank; thereafter, he escaped to Guiyang City and Nanning City, where he stole three cars and swindled others out of pearls amounting to 40,000 yuan. The police in Nanning, Guiyang, and Kunming formed a joint investigation group to successfully arrest this serious culprit. Four criminals in Sichuan armed with knives kidnapped hostages and robbed other people; thereafter, they escaped to Guizhou's Liupanshui City, but when they alighted from the train, the criminal investigation police of Liupanshui City were waiting for them, and they were arrested. At present, the police in the above-mentioned 10 provinces and regions are stepping up coordination in terms of criminal investigation technology, information, and equipment to form certain systems to enable the coordination network to be more well-organized and scientific.

Police Patrols Under Way in Cities Nationwide

OW2001103693 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 93

[From the "National News Hookup"—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Viewers, since the second half of last year, a number of large and medium-sized cities across the nation have organized the people's police to patrol the streets. [video shows reporter standing on a street corner] This Central Television reporter interviewed Bai Jingfu, vice minister of public security, on this matter. [video cuts to show an office in which the reporter is interviewing Bai Jingfu]

[Reporter] Vice Minister Bai Jingfu, could you please tell us why the people's police started the patrols?

[Bai Jingfu] The reasons for having the people's police patrol the streets are as follows: First, to uncover and deal with crimes quickly to effectively maintain public order. Second, to carry out the patrols, we will have to display police forces in the streets. This will make the people feel safe because the police are just around the

corner. The presence of police on patrol is a deterrence, and, in turn, criminals will not dare engage in wrongdoing. Third, when the people's police make their rounds, they not only deal with cases, but they also take crime reports from people and respond to their requests for help, offering assistance whenever they can and helping people to resolve difficulties. Therefore, this work represents a major step taken by us, the public security organs, to serve reform, opening up, and the development of production. It also is an essential component of the reforms of public security work.

[Reporter] This work received enthusiastic support from people of all walks of life soon after it was launched. Since these efforts began in Tianjin, police have received and investigated 1,260 reports on crimes and mediated 2,400 disputes. In Shanghai, some 25,000 [figure as heard] cases involving the illegal occupation of streets and the use of strong-arm tactics to force sales on passers-by have been handled within two months after the patrols started. [video cuts to show police making rounds in pairs and saluting pedestrians before and after checking their identification cards] This is the report from our station.

Economic & Agricultural

Spokesman Hopes for Good Trade Ties With U.S.

OW2001100693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0957
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—China hopes that new American President Clinton will make constructive efforts to maintain and develop Sino-U.S. relations of co-operation in the fields of economy and trade, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

The spokesman, Zhou Jie, told a press conference that Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations are rather close, as their combined trade volume has reached 14 billion U.S. dollars-worth.

The United States, China's third-biggest trading partner, ranks first in terms of foreign investment in China, Zhou said.

Meanwhile, he added, China's position in U.S. foreign trade has grown steadily.

The growth of the trade volume to such a level is due to the concerted efforts of business circles from both countries, Zhou said.

He added that the economic and trade relations between the two countries will become more and more important along with the development of bilateral ties.

"It is not strange that some unfavorable factors exist in the bilateral economic and trade relations," the spokesman said. "In the past, both sides successfully prevented the economic and trade relations from retrogression through negotiations."

In the future, normal development will be ensured in the economic and trade relations between the two countries so long as correct measures are adopted. Zhou said.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the Clinton Administration, proceeding from the interests of the two countries, will play an active role in promoting the development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations.

Spokesman on GATT Status

OW2001134393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—China's foreign trade will develop at a faster rate, while its policies on reform, opening to the outside world, and economic construction will introduce new measures in 1993, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Zhou Jie said that China will further deepen reform in macro-management of foreign trade, streamline the government administration and improve the service system.

Meanwhile, Zhou said, "China will push foreign trade enterprises to change their operational methods and develop in the direction of conglomeration, industrialization and internationalization."

He said that China will step up the combination of science and technology with foreign trade, turn technical achievements, as soon as possible, into competitive commodities on the market, improve export goods quality and open more markets.

While developing foreign trade and expanding exports, China will accelerate reforms in its import system and appropriately increase imports.

"China is going to expand areas and economic sectors open to foreign investment," said Zhou.

He said that China will try to resume its GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) contracting party status as early as possible and will continue to improve and cement economic and trade relationships with the rest of the world.

Spokesman on Trade Reform

OW2101044093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0418
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—China will deepen the reform of its foreign trade and economic system in order to continue improving bilateral and multilateral foreign trade and economic relations and promote the process of resumption of China's status in GATT.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), will formulate eight rules this year on the basis of the "provisional rules on administration of

export commodities", said Zhou Jie, a MOFERT spokesman, at a press conference yesterday.

According to the provision, there are 138 products subject to state control in the aspects of quota and license, 52 percent less than a few years ago. Fundamental changes have been introduced into the export trading system, and the practice of dividing export commodities into several categories has been abandoned. With the exception of 16 crucial commodities, the export of which is handled by the state-designated companies, all other export commodities are handled by foreign trade companies on the basis of business autonomy and responsibility for their own profits and losses, Zhou said.

He said China has eliminated all import substitution lists and will not subject any product to import substitution requirements in the future.

In 1992 China abolished import regulatory tax and reduced import duties first on 225 products and then on 3,371 products, bringing down the general level of tariffs by 7.3 percent, the spokesman said.

Last year the country further liberalized policies on foreign investment in China. More areas were opened to foreign investment, including all inland provincial capital cities, five cities along the Yangtze River and 13 inland border cities. These cities apply the same preferential policies for attracting foreign investment as are available to open coastal cities, he said.

More economic sectors have been opened to foreign involvement. Of particular note is that banking, retail, real estate and tourism have been gradually opened to foreign participation after experiments.

China has also issued special RMB [Renminbi] shares, namely B shares, overseas. Sino-foreign joint stock companies have been set up. More power to approve foreign investment has been delegated to local governments, and procedures for approving foreign investment have been simplified and restrictions on business scope, and import and exports have been reduced, he said.

In 1992 China's foreign trade volume hit 165.63 billion U.S. dollars, up 22.1 percent over 1991, the spokesman said.

Trade Minister on Accelerating Economic Reform

HK2101034193 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
9 Jan 93 p 1

[Report: "At a News Conference, Li Lanqing Spoke on Accelerating the Pace of Foreign Economic and Trade Reform in Accordance With a Socialist Market Economy"]

[Text] China's foreign trade maintained a high rate of growth in 1992, with an overall trade volume of \$165.63 billion, up by 22.1 percent over the previous year. This year, China will accelerate foreign economic and trade reform to further expand opening up to the world based on the

requirement to build a socialist market economic structure, Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, stated at a news conference on 7 January.

Li Lanqing said: Last year, the characteristics of China's foreign economy and trade were: first, while exports increased, imports grew by a wide margin, with the increase in imports 5.6 percentage points higher than for exports; second, the exports structure continued to improve, with economic returns growing somewhat, and revenue and expenditure in trade were largely balanced, with the state's foreign exchange reserve maintaining a level of \$20 billion and upwards; third, cooperation projects in the economy and trade developed in the direction of being large, with the approval of a number of projects involving comparatively great investment and comparatively high technological levels; fourth, a pluralistic pattern has initially taken place in the foreign economy and trade market; and fifth, a series of reforms were conducted in China's foreign economic and trade structure, based on international economic and trade standards linked to China's national conditions, with multilateral and bilateral economic and trade relations being further developed and improved.

On this year's work, Li Lanqing stressed:

1. Convert government functions in a down-to-earth way according to the requirements of a socialist market economy. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade [MOFERT] has decided to conduct this work in two steps. The first step is to conduct a partial institutional readjustment of ministerial organs, reduce the number of minor administrative organs, augment macroscopic administrative organs, and promote the ministry's conversion to macroscopic administration. The second step is to streamline establishments on a first-step basis to establish a whole range of scientific and effective macroscopic economic and trade organizational and administrative structures with Chinese characteristics, while conforming to international standards. On the basis of surveys and studies done last year, MOFERT completed its first-step readjustment work based on the arrangements of the Central Committee and State Council, with macroscopic administrative organs increased in establishment and minor administrative organs abolished; at the same time, the functions of some departments were merged and readjusted effective from 1 January 1993.

2. Actively develop foreign trade, adhere to the principle of a basic import-export balance under the condition that a necessary state foreign exchange reserve be maintained. Export trade should be expanded, the export structure improved, and the quality and grade of exports elevated. While expanding exports, we should proceed from the needs of China's economic development, and increase imports appropriately. Viewing the developing trends of the first two years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, an import target of \$300 billion will be a breakthrough for this five-year plan. To increase imports, foreign goods will have greater opportunities to enter the China

market with the further deepening of China's reform of foreign economic and trade structure.

3. To further expand opening up to the world, we should absorb foreign capital more actively and effectively, while widening the range of utilizing foreign capital, adopting more flexible ways, and continuing to complete and perfect the investment environment to provide foreign businessmen with more convenient conditions and adequate legal protection for their investments and operations. We should actively attract foreign investment, encourage foreign businessmen to invest in infrastructure, capital industry, and enterprise technical transformation, as well as capital and technology-intensive industries to provide new hi-tech projects with foreign investment and competitive opportunities. Through experimentation, China is to lift restrictions gradually over utilizing foreign funds in such areas as banking, commerce, tourism, and the real estate business.

4. Further implement the strategy of a pluralistic foreign economic and trade market. On the basis of the pluralistic pattern initially taken shape, it is necessary to attach importance to establishing a new market trade partnership, while maintaining and developing existing market and trade partners. It is necessary to adopt flexible and varied ways and methods based on the characteristics of various countries and regions. We will continue to work hard to restore China's GATT signatory status. We hope to win the support of all GATT signatory members to restore China's signatory status as early as possible. We have made preparations to enjoy the rights stipulated in the GATT, while making commitments to performing the obligations it stipulates. In addition, we will resolve economic and trade problems between China and its various partners in economic relations and trade through talks and negotiations to further promote the development of bilateral economic and trade relations based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit with an active and sincere attitude.

Council Helps Enterprises Find Foreign Partners

OW1501101293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0949
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)—The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), a non-governmental organization, is playing an important role in helping enterprises to find overseas partners.

According to statistics, the CCPIT sponsored 27 exhibitions overseas last year, helping more than 1,200 Chinese enterprises to find new trading partners.

A CCPIT official said that China began to sponsor exhibitions in foreign countries to serve its diplomatic efforts in 1950.

Exhibitions held overseas in the 1970s and 1980s became showcases for enterprises to learn about international markets, seek trading partners and import advanced technology and equipment.

Nowadays large and medium-sized enterprises are making full use of the staging of exhibitions overseas to boost exports and make themselves familiar with international trade conditions.

The official said that the CCPIT plans to arrange 30 exhibitions in foreign countries and regions this year.

Civil Aviation Group Invites Overseas Investment

OW1501101193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0941
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)—Overseas funds have started to come in to the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) since an announcement that such investment was allowed early last year.

CAAC head Jiang Zhuping said today a Taiwan enterprise has decided to invest in the construction of a 1.8-billion-yuan joint-venture airport in Fuzhou, capital city of Fujian Province in east China.

A new airline to be operated jointly by China Southern Airlines, Xiamen Airlines and a Taiwan syndicate has been approved, he said.

Meanwhile, negotiations are underway between CAAC and the Rockefeller Consortium in the United States to build a modern international departure hall at Beijing's Capital International Airport.

"China encourages overseas investment in all fields such as the construction of airports, plane maintenance and establishment of new airlines—except for navigation control," he said.

He noted that at present China cannot meet the soaring demand for air service despite the annual rise of 30 percent in air transport volume in recent years. Poor airport facilities, and fund and personnel shortages are hindering China's civil aviation development, he said.

Jiang said businessmen from the United States, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong have visited China's mainland seeking possibilities of investing in China's civil aviation.

China is ready to establish one or two joint-venture airports and airlines to facilitate further development.

Jiang said that the airports in Guilin, Nanjing and Zhengzhou as well as the new departure hall at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport need to be upgraded or rebuilt and foreign investments will be welcome.

Meanwhile, CAAC plans to entrust well-known foreign airlines with the managing of some airports and invite foreign senior managerial personnel to help Chinese airlines improve their management, Zhu added.

To train more competent crews, he said, China will set up a institute in which foreign consultants will be invited to lecture, and a group of students will be sent abroad for further training, he said.

First Real Estate Agency Founded in Guangdong

HK1501124693 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0839 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Mainland China's first chain-store real estate consultancy agency, which aims at developing the market of second-hand property, will open in the near future its headquarters and four branches in Guangzhou, along with a general agency in Hong Kong. During the trial operation of the branches the day before yesterday, large numbers of people packed the offices and security personnel were called in to keep order.

This organization, named Guangzhou Xinlian [0207 5114] Real Estate Consultancy Agency Ltd., is jointly run by Zhonglian Industrial Corporation, a township and town enterprise of Panyu, and the Guangzhou Real Estate Association. This company has invested over 1 million yuan in purchasing computer systems so that they can develop Guangzhou's second-hand property market in the form of chain stores.

Liu Tiexun [0491 6993 3169], chief of the Guangzhou Housing Management Bureau, said: The founding of Xinlian is conducive to the cultivation and development of the second-hand property market and will help improve communication between the sellers of property and buyers, thus reversing the current situation in Guangzhou whereby apartments are priced but do not have the market and a large number of apartments are for rent and sale but nobody knows about them.

Professionals of this trade pointed out: In the past, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan people purchased large numbers of commercial and residential apartments and were troubled by the problem of setting appropriate prices when they wanted to sell or rent them out. But now there is an agency to do this job. Next year, when the prices of apartments are entirely decontrolled in Guangdong, the real estate agency's business will expand tremendously.

Yang Heping [2799 0735 1627], deputy director of the Guangzhou Property Exchange, said: During the current period of a property rush, some real estate consultancy departments found here and there are no longer adequate. This chain-store consultancy agency, which the Real Estate Association has a part in, is the first of its kind in mainland China. I believe it will play a leading role in the coming period.

Chen Ruiwen [7115 6904 2429], representative of the Zhonglian Industrial Company, said they are planning to expand the chain store to all cities in the Zhu Jiang delta early next year, and to Hong Kong, Macao, and the northern provinces in the second half of next year, with a view to establishing a nationwide real estate agency network.

Foreign Accounting Firms Start Joint Ventures

HK1501015093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Jan 93 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Liu Weiling: "Accounting Giants Lured by Reforms"]

[Text] China's race toward a market economy is continuing to lure some of the world's leading accounting firms.

Accounting giants Price Waterhouse and Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu, both headquartered in America, have launched joint ventures in Shanghai. The green light was given by the Ministry of Finance.

Their Chinese partners are Shanghai-based Dafa Certified Public Accountants (CPA) and the Shanghai CPA Firm, the first CPA firm in China in 1981.

With these two joint ventures, the world's six biggest accounting firms have all set up co-operating CPA firms in China.

Coopers and Lybrand International signed a contract with Beijing-based CIEC [expansion unknown] CPA firm last December to merge their operation in China.

And the other three, KPMG Peat Marwick, Arthur Andersen & Co, and Ernst & Young, all set up their joint ventures in Beijing last year.

"Sino-foreign joint accounting firms come at a time when China's efforts to a market economy are calling for high-level and international standardized accounting services," Fu Yi, official with the China Institute of CPA (CICPA), said yesterday.

China needs help from leading foreign accounting firms to improve its fledgling accounting industry—reborn in 1981 after an absence of 30 years.

Foreign CPA firms moved into China in the early 1980s. All these six firms built their offices to provide consulting services to foreign companies investing in China.

As the number of foreign-funded companies in China is increasing drastically, more and more enterprises need services other than consulting, such as auditing, accounting and capital evaluation, which these offices are not authorized to do.

Moreover, as China began to issue stocks in both domestic and overseas markets, investors asked for the reports of companies' financial statements to be signed by trustworthy CPA firms.

"Co-operation represents the best way to solve these problems," he said.

However, officials from the Ministry of Finance disclosed that foreign CPAs may be able to gain CPA qualification in China after studying China's economy and law.

Chinese CPAs may also go out to the world market. A Hong Kong CPA organization is considering allowing Chinese CPAs to open businesses in Hong Kong.

In addition, the CICPA is expected to join the International Federation of Accountants, the world's most authoritative organization in this field, in the near future.

Certified public accountants first came to China in 1918. But the profession died out in the 1950s when the private sector merged with the State-owned sector.

China restored the certified public accountant system in the 1980s to meet the rising demands of foreign investment.

Fujian Opens Dongshan Port to Foreign Vessels

HK1601080493 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 92 p 1

[Report by Jiao Xuan (3542 1357): "Fujian's Dongshan Port Opens to Foreign Vessels"]

[Text] A 26 December announcement of the Ministry of Communications stated that Fujian's Dongshan port was to officially open to foreign vessels effective 28 December. Dongshan port is located in the northern part of eastern Fujian, with a string of islands to the northeast of the port which form a natural wind shield. Presently, the port boasts a 5,000-ton berth for loading and unloading silex, a 3,000-ton berth designed for oil, and another berth for sundry goods. It is estimated that the annual loading and unloading volume will be 500,000 tons.

Article Views Socialist Market Economy

HK1401031393 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 92 p 2

[Article by Zhou Shulian (0719 0647 5571): "Socialist Commodity Economic Theory Needs To Be Developed"]

[Text] The formulation of a socialist market economy is based, and expands, on the formulation of the socialist commodity economy, and will certainly promote the development of our country's economic reform and development.

So far, economic reform in our country has been pursued under the socialist commodity economic theory. The "CPC Central Committee decision on economic structural reform" passed by the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly pointed out: The socialist economy is a planned commodity economy based on the foundation of public ownership. This scientific characterization negates the traditional concept that sets socialism up against the commodity economy and was an important development of Marxism. Following the socialist commodity economic theory, our country pursued market-oriented reforms, did an enormous amount of work in enterprise reform, in facilitating markets and reform in macroscopic economic management and so on, and scored great and

world-renowned achievements. The socialist market economic theory will certainly inherit the scientific contents of the socialist commodity economic theory and put them into better practice.

The practice of reform shows that the socialist commodity economic theory was limited and unamenable to the requirements of further deepening reforms. Although we achieved a great deal in the pursuit of the socialist commodity economy, there were as many difficulties; particularly at one time, the pace often faltered, with each step becoming increasingly harder and the progress slowing down. There are many causes for this, and theoretical limits may not have been the main cause, though it was an important one. I feel that on issues such as the functions of market mechanisms, independence of state-owned enterprises, and the content of the market system and relationships between government and enterprises, socialist commodity economic theory is in many ways not sufficiently explicit or thorough and is in need of further development.

In the socialist commodity economic theory, the role of market mechanisms in resource allocations is not clear. Resource allocations refer to the allocation of resources between various departments, occupations and industries. The proportionate development of the national economy that we often discuss is covered by this topic. But resource allocations include not only the goal of proportionate development of the national economy; it also includes raising economic efficiency and speeding up scientific and technological progress and other things. Social [as published] commodity economies differ in extent of development, so do the role of market mechanisms in them. A socialist commodity economy should in all probability be an advanced commodity economy—in other words, a market economy. In a market economy, market mechanisms should play a major role in resource allocations; that is, whatever can be regulated by market mechanisms, should be; and whatever the market cannot regulate or regulate well can be left for government regulation. Therefore, our pursuit of a socialist commodity economy means creating conditions to let market mechanisms become the chief resource allocator. Only then can we create favorable institutional conditions for optimizing enterprise structures, raising economic efficiency and promoting technological progress.

We have many different formulations and opinions on the above-mentioned problems. In 1979, the formulation "planned economy as the mainstay with market regulation as the supplement" was put forward. In 1980, particularly from 1984 onward, the formulation "combining planned regulation and market regulation" was put forward. The 13th Party Congress put forward the new formulation of "the state regulating the market while the market guides enterprises," which implied that market mechanisms should play a major role in the allocation of resources in a socialist commodity economy. It now looks that this formulation was correct and satisfied the requirement of the development of a

socialist commodity economy. Since market mechanisms play a major role in the allocation of economic resources in the socialist commodity economy, the socialist commodity economy thereby becomes a socialist market economy.

Since 1989, there has appeared the formulation of combining "the planned economy with market regulation," which also held that the formulation represented the operating mechanism for the socialist commodity economy. Some comrades even saw the "combination of the planned economy with market regulation" as another version of "the planned economy as the mainstay with market regulation as the supplement," and moreover as the only correct version for the operating mechanism of the socialist commodity economy. For a time, the correct formulation of "the state regulating the market while the market guiding enterprises" was dismissed. But in this version, the traditional planned economy would be preserved and market regulation would only play a limited supplementary role. How can we develop a socialist commodity economy in this way?

The facts above show that socialist commodity economic theory is not clear in its view on the role of market mechanisms in resource allocations. Although some formulations are correct or relatively correct, this does not mean that they will acquire the status of the dominating view; just as some imprecise or incorrect formulations may find some basis in socialist commodity economic theory. This theoretical inexplicability has something to do with theoretical un-thoroughness. There was never any unbridgeable gap between a commodity economy and a market economy; and whether there is more planning or more market has never been a matter of inherent distinction between socialism and capitalism. But in the past many of us equated the planned economy with socialism and the market economy with capitalism, and for this reason denied that the socialist commodity economy was also the socialist market economy, or that market mechanisms should be the main resource allocator in a socialist commodity economy. Since a socialist economy is not viewed as a market economy and market mechanisms not as the main resource allocator, formulations such as "a planned economy as the mainstay with market regulation with the supplement" can easily find grounds and become an integral part in socialist commodity economics theory. Correct formulations such as "the state regulating the market while the market guides enterprises" will have a hard time getting established or will be criticized, and targets or requirements such as enterprise and price reforms, fostering of markets and reform in macroscopic economic management will be blurred or distorted. These limits that go with socialist commodity economic theory demand that we move the theory forward at a suitable time; in other words develop the socialist commodity economic theory into socialist market economic theory.

'Economic Analysis' on Renminbi Exchange Rate
HK1601074493 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Dec 92 p 2

[“Economic Analysis” by Xin Heren (2450 0735 0117): “Trends of Renminbi Exchange Rate”]

[Text] China has all along quietly lowered the official renminbi exchange rate in small steps.

According to the 25 December foreign exchange quotations published by the State Administration of Exchange Control, the exchange rate of the dollar against renminbi was readjusted to 5.76 yuan, whereas, last August, the dollar against renminbi was around 5.42 yuan.

Presently, at the government-controlled foreign exchange regulation centers specializing in exchanging hard currency, the exchange rate for the dollar is floating between 7.2 and 7.3 yuan. Since China implemented a controlled floating exchange rate on 9 April 1991, the renminbi has devaluated by an accumulated 9.5 percent. An analysis shows that the chief cause of the renminbi's devaluation is the change in the situation of China's imports and exports. Since the beginning of this year, China's exports have enjoyed sustained growth, but its imports have increased, too. In the first 10 months of the year, China's export volume was \$61 billion, whereas its import volume was \$59.6 billion. With the high-rate economic growth at home and Chinese Customs repeatedly expanding the scope of lowering tariffs, domestic demand in imports will inevitably increase. In addition, the inflation factor is also one of the causes for renminbi devaluation. Since the beginning of this year, China's general price level has gone up comparatively fast, and the living expense index of workers and staffers was 8.7 percentage points higher over the same period last year.

The readjustment of the exchange rate for the renminbi has also reflected the government's intention to align the official and market exchange rates. With the date of China's restoration to GATT membership approaching soon, the State Administration of Exchange Control has on several occasions announced that the ultimate goal for China's reform in foreign exchange is to realize free exchange of the renminbi to converge with the world economy.

As the first step, China should abolish the dual-track system characterized by the coexistence of official and market exchange rates, while moving to a unitary exchange rate. Analysts believe that the devaluation in small steps at present will avoid excessive shock and losses to the entire national economy, compared with the past wide-ranging single readjustment.

'News Analysis' on Financial Stability
OW1601193493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544
GMT 16 Jan 93

[“News Analysis” by Zhu Baihua]

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)—Despite conspicuous growth of gross national product topping 12 percent China achieved a stable financial base in 1992.

According to the latest official statistics, total bank lending for 1992 stood at 360 billion yuan while money put into circulation amounted to over 100 billion yuan. This was an increase of 20 percent and 200 percent respectively over 1991.

Considering the fast-growing economy, the staggering bank lending and money supply were proper and by no means “dangerously high” as some people claim, according to Dr. Xie Ping, a researcher with the People's Bank of China.

“In fact, the increase of bank credit was kept on a par with that of 1991,” said the central bank's researcher. “The record high money supply indicates our robust economy demands greater cash flow and only highlights the need to improve China's present banking settlement process.”

Increased bank lending and money supply did not fuel inflation. For the year the retail price index fluctuated around four to 6.6 percent and averaged 5.3 percent, a little bit lower than the projected level of six percent.

Though the growth of private bank savings slowed in 1992, the amount of net increase still reached 200 billion yuan. And, while foreign trade registered an historic high of 160 billion U.S. dollars, the state foreign exchange reserve stabilized at 20 billion U.S. dollars, making the overall financial picture brighter.

However, financial experts here were upset by the fast expansion of investment in fixed assets.

The past year saw China invest a total of 730 billion yuan in fixed assets. The 33 percent increase was held mainly responsible for the heavy money supply and helped build up the potential pressure of inflation, Xie Ping noted.

The problem also aroused the concern of senior government leaders who, on different occasions, urged a reining in of the investment momentum and keeping a sound and practical growth of the economy.

Li Guixian, governor of the People's Bank of China, said recently when mapping out the financial work for 1993 to provincial bank heads in Beijing, that the central bank would strengthen its role of macro control and regulation. No banks would be allowed to increase credit beyond the given quotas without approval.

To stop indiscriminate investment in fixed assets, bond floating by enterprises would be put under strict state scrutiny because it is considered to be the main capital resource available to local governments.

People from financial circles hold that if these policies are carried out, China's finance and currency will continue to remain stable in the new year.

Yet there are some experts who still say that realization of the target will be difficult.

Due to the huge increase in investment last year and calls for further quickening of economic development throughout the country, the demand for money and finance will far exceed the actual supply.

Experts point out that China has not built a mechanism that effectively regulates the proportion of direct and indirect fund raising. The control of bank loans is by no means equivalent to the control of the scale of investment, they say.

Meanwhile, the price rise level for this year will probably be higher than that for last year. This makes the present bank interest rate seem lower than it should be, hence adding to pressure on the central bank to raise interest rates. However, an increase of interest rates will in return increase the cost of money and lead to price rises.

Dr. Xie Ping said the key is to control the overall financial regulation valve of the central bank, otherwise China may face another round of inflation.

Commission Analyzes Prospects for Light Industry

OW160160793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2101 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—Information released by the Light and Textile Industry Department under the State Planning Commission indicates a sound development trend in the light and textile industry as a result of the high economic growth rate achieved by the nation under the new situation in 1992. This trend is reflected in a heightened increase in production and the recovery of sales. The annual gross output value for light industry increased 18 percent over 1991, and the targets of several major products under state planning were successfully fulfilled. The annual output of yarn was 26 million pieces [jian 0115]; chemical fibres, 2.05 million tonnes; sugar, 7.9 million tonnes; crude salt, 23 million tonnes; cigarettes, 32 million boxes; machine-made paper and paperboard, 14.5 million tonnes; and room air conditioners, 1.5 million units. The investment target for fixed assets also was successfully fulfilled. Nevertheless, a number of contradictions and problems still exist in the light and textile industry: 1) the slow process in readjusting product mix; 2) a continually high amount of funds occupied by finished and semi-finished products; and 3) no marked improvement made in economic efficiency. These problems are caused primarily by the excessive volume of supply and demand of light and textile industrial products, their relatively low quality, and slow technological progress of the industry.

There are both favorable conditions as well as factors of constraints in the development of light and textile industry in 1993:

—The deepening of reform will further push light and textile industrial enterprises toward markets. The implementation of the "Regulations on Changing the Management Mechanisms of Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People," the further reduction in the scope of state planning, and the complete decentralization of product prices will bring light and textile industrial enterprises greater autonomy in planning, investment, marketing of products, pricing, distribution, labor and personnel. Meanwhile, in the face of challenges in the market, enterprises are required to improve their quality as soon as possible to keep up with the new situation.

—Urban and rural consumer markets will continue to grow steadily. Growth of the total volume of retailed sales is estimated at around 15.7 percent, and urban and rural areas will see a stable increase in purchasing powers. In rural areas, market recovery will speed up; light and textile industrial products suitable for rural consumers will remain in great demand; and the demand for consumer goods will become more diversified in some rural areas, especially in coastal regions and on the outskirts of cities. In urban areas, although the markets will not witness vigorous selling, the growth of sales will continue to be faster than in rural areas. Along with the commercialization of housing, the development of financial markets, and the further diversification of urban purchasing powers, the proportion of expenses for food, clothes, and other consumer goods for daily use will gradually decline, even though the absolute amount of expenses will continue to climb steadily. Nevertheless, in the absence of new concentrated spots where hot consumer goods lure extensive purchasing power, some small scattered spots of hot consumer goods may emerge. Air conditioners; men and women's fashions, especially good quality and reasonably priced famous-brand fashions; interior decorations; jewelery; and cosmetics will remain in popular demand.

—The situation of exporting and importing light and textile industrial products will undergo new changes. If China's status as a GATT signatory state is restored, it will, in the long run, help facilitate reorganization and transformation of the light and textile industry and accelerate its convergence with the global economy. In the short term, meanwhile, relaxation of the quotas on imports will place the industry in a crucial position for international competition. According to forecasts, the principal capitalist countries will see a slow economic recovery in 1993, and the global economy will grow slowly. This will provide certain opportunities for China to increase exports of light and textile industrial products. Meanwhile, there will be some unfavorable factors: 1) trade with the CIS and East European countries will become more difficult; 2) some peripheral countries will compete with China in the export markets of primary products; and 3) regionalization and conglomeration of international trade will intensify the competition.

—There will still be a relatively plentiful supply of raw and semi-finished materials. First, this is because the output

of agricultural raw materials will be stable. Provided there are no major natural disasters, the country will reap bumper harvests of cotton, sugar-bearing crops, tobacco leaves, and silkworm cocoons. Second, along with the development of the metallurgical and petrochemical industries, the output of industrial raw materials for Chinese-made rolled steel, plastic materials, chemical fibers, and synthetic detergents will increase. Nevertheless, there is an unfavorable factor—namely, that the raw materials allotted at fixed prices under state planning will be further reduced. Of the domestically-produced raw materials, the allotment of petrochemical products and rolled steel under state planning will be cut back drastically, while the central government's financial subsidies for imported wood pulp and alkyl benzene will be cancelled.

In short, a relatively stable supply of raw and semi-finished materials and the overall market situation for the light and textile industry in 1993 will be favorable for arranging the industry's production. Nevertheless, because of constraints of market volume, the size of the increase will be limited. While arranging their production and management on their own, light and textile industrial enterprises across the country should closely watch for changes in trends in market supply and demand.

Shanghai Bank To Increase Shares by \$526 Million

HK1601025793 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jan 93 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Wu Yunhe: "Bank To Issue Y3b of Shares"]

[Text] The Shanghai-based Bank of Communications will continue its efforts to attract more shareholders to maintain its financial momentum, a senior bank official said.

Dai Xianglong, president of the joint-stock national bank, said that this year, the institution plans to sell 3 billion yuan (\$526 million) extra shares to the nation's efficient enterprises.

With corporate shareholders totalling more than 1,500, the bank saw its gross assets reach 156 billion yuan (\$27.4 billion) by the end of last year, a sharp rise on the 1991 figure.

The bank is conducting a major trial aimed at burgeoning trans-regional co-operation between the nation's industrial enterprises. It will be realized through knitting their future into a nationwide share-holding system, said Dai, who is attending the on-going National Financial Conference in Beijing.

The Bank of Communications is the country's first to be run along market-oriented lines. It has to survive on its own merits and be responsible for its losses.

Re-established six years ago after a suspension of more than three decades, it now wants to become more like a commercial bank. The major part of its efforts to this

end is to become a listed company and by lending short-term loans to profitable projects.

The bank will zero in on the enterprises involved in petro-chemicals, power-generating, machine-building, the textile industry and railway construction.

These are the sectors which the government plans to vigorously develop and enjoy strong financial backing from the State, Dai said.

He said the bank is also going to turn two of its solely-invested companies into joint-stock firms this year, but it will control most of their shares.

They are the China Pacific Insurance Company and the Shanghai Hai Tong Securities Company.

In 1992, the bank generated nearly 3 billion yuan (\$526 million) in profits, 38 percent higher than the previous year.

Savings in renminbi and loans lent to clients increased by 24.8 billion yuan (\$4.4 billion) and 13.7 billion yuan (\$2.4 billion) respectively, from 1991 to 1992, Dai said.

The bank's foreign exchange deposits also saw a rise of 110 percent last year compared with the previous year, he added.

Dai noted the bank's branches are divided according to economic zones rather than administrative divisions such as the Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and the Agricultural Bank of China.

Official Terms 1992 'Moderate' Year for Disasters

HK1801033493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Liang Chao: "Disasters Fatal to 5700-plus Last Year"]

[Text] More than 5,700 people were reportedly killed and 9,900 others were injured in China last year as floods, droughts, typhoons, hailstorms and earthquakes hit large areas.

Total damages from natural calamities were as much as 85.4 billion yuan (\$14 billion), according to the latest Ministry of Civil Affairs statistics released this weekend, as crops, farmland, houses, enterprises and public facilities were ravaged.

At a press conference, ministry spokesman, Li Baoku, said 240 million people suffered property losses and some 3 million people were evacuated from flood-stricken areas and became homeless from the year's disasters.

Also, at least six provinces, with about one-third of China's total population in Shandong, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan and Shaanxi—were listed by the central government as the hardest-hit areas.

Li said of 1992: "China experienced a year of moderate disasters—compared with the devastating flash floods in East China in 1991—featuring fewer floods, but more typhoons, and a rarely-seen persistent dry spell across both the north and the south."

But, Li said, more crops and farmland were hurt badly by the disasters which affected a total of 51 million hectares of crops—more than half of China's total.

Grain output was cut by at least 30 percent on nearly half of the total affected croplands. And more than 4.3 million hectares harvested almost nothing at all.

The losses from the dry spell, which began last spring and still persists in a few provinces, were the worst of all the year's disasters. Not only fields in north, northwest and northeast provinces—China's most important winter wheat producers—were parched, but some provinces south of the Yangtze River were also battered by the drought.

About 32.7 million hectares, more than one-third of China's total cultivated land, was affected, resulting in a decrease of at least 30 percent in output on 16.7 million hectares and a reduction of more than 80 percent on another 2.6 million hectares.

The past year witnessed a few strong earthquakes—above 5 on the Richter scale—but the damages from those were small because most occurred in remote, sparsely-populated areas, Li said. But Li declined to say where the seismic activity occurred.

The Chinese government has earmarked more than 1.1 billion yuan (\$183 million) for relief and rescue efforts not including overseas donations from organs under the United Nations, other international organizations and societies and individuals from Hong Kong and Macao.

Funds and relief materials, such as steel, diesel oil, cement and vehicles, have been arranged so that grain rations, clothing and housing can be provided to the more than 100 million disaster victims.

That, the spokesman said, was expected to ensure a stable living for them during the upcoming Spring Festival period—which begins January 23—the most important traditional holiday in China.

Farmers in Northeast Try To Follow Market Demand

OW1601033893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0315
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Harbin, January 16 (XINHUA)—Farmers in northeast China are now trying to achieve more economic returns by adjusting production in line with market demand.

Farmers in Heilongjiang Province all agree with the conclusion that fine government policies ensured them of continuous prosperity through the household contract system, but they themselves had to be smarter in adapting to new changes in the market.

The province had a bumper harvest of all crops in 1992. In contrast with the past years, farmers are no longer afraid that their corns and beans will rot in the barns. They are confident that their produce will be sold in two months.

The central government has ordered the abolition of all highway tolls on farmers transporting grain to the southern part of the country. Buyers can go directly to the farms without being repeatedly charged.

Farmers have also learned to grow crops in response to market requirements and prices.

Jiang Lian, a farmer in Zhoujia near Shuangcheng city, has adjusted the planting of his crops because of a rise in the price of fertilizer. He's growing more beans because they require less fertilizer and get a higher price, and cut down on corn.

Farmers are also exploring other forms of farming. Jiang, for example, has invested 1,000 yuan to improve his 300-sq-m greenhouse so he can produce vegetables the year round.

They have learned to spread the risks of the open market by diversifying their business. Many farmers find part time jobs during slack seasons. Others have set up household processing industries.

Government Increases Agricultural Investment

OW1801080993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 14 Jan 93

[By reporter Lu Yongjian (7773 3057 1696)]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Planning Commission reported this good news: As a result of the latest readjustment of the draft state investment plan, investment in agriculture this year will rise 32 percent over last year.

This represents a major decision by the State Planning Commission to implement the important talks by Comrade Jiang Zemin and Li Peng on agricultural issues. It has been learned that before the readjustment, investment in agriculture in the draft plan already showed an increase over 1992.

The principles for adjusting the draft plan by the State Planning Commission are as follows: Modifying, with great determination and by surmounting all difficulties, any arrangement in the draft that falls short of the requirements, as outlined in the State Council's 10-point measures, for maintaining stable agricultural development. Where the requirements are met, efforts have been made to increase the arranged investment as much as possible. In a word, no effort is being spared to ensure continued good harvests for 1993.

According to information that has been released, the State Planning Commission will, working together with

relevant departments, continue developing the agricultural infrastructure, building agricultural and commodity production bases, and maintaining the level of investment for invigorating agriculture through application of scientific and technological advances. The Commission has also set aside a portion of the this year's additional agricultural investment for the construction of agricultural and commodity production bases.

According to the new draft investment plan, the nation's production of chemical fertilizers will increase by 11 million metric tons over last year and the production of plastic products for farm use by 100,000 metric tons. These combined with imports will enable China to meet the demands of capital goods needed for agricultural development: chemical fertilizers, pesticide, and plastic sheeting for farm use. In addition, some 1 million metric tons of chemical fertilizers that should have been distributed to peasants in exchange for their selling farm products to the state will be incorporated into this year's plan and distributed in full to the relevant provinces. As for the 1.44 million metric tons of diesel fuel that should have been similarly distributed, the State Planning Commission and other relevant departments have jointly issued a circular on making subsidy payments—the difference between the highest quoted producer price and the subsidized producer price—to localities. No department is allowed to detain or divert to other uses diesel fuel earmarked for distribution among peasants who sell cotton and grains to the state or for disaster relief.

To increase investment in agricultural capital construction in major grain-producing areas, in comprehensive agricultural development, and in the construction of infrastructure facilities for production and circulation, the State Planning Commission will, in addition to the 95 million yuan already earmarked for developing commodity grain base counties, set aside from this year's additional funding more funds for developing commodity grain base counties and for building three-highs [high yields, high-quality products, and high economic efficiency] agricultural base counties in major grain-producing areas. Moreover, the state will allocate more grain for work-relief programs and provide support to the central and western regions in carrying out farmland capital construction, harnessing small river valleys, building drinking water facilities for people and animals, and developing rural transportation services, forests, and grasslands.

According to the revised draft plan, in addition to a State Council decision on providing a loan of 5 billion yuan to develop village and town enterprises in the central and western regions, the State Planning Commission will increase the volume of some categories of credit to the western regions to support selected farm and agricultural byproduct processing industries in grain-producing areas. This year's additional investment also includes funding for supporting livestock and fish farming.

East Region**Fujian Governor Addresses News Conference**

HK1801052493 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Newly elected provincial government leaders attending this morning's news conference included Governor Jia Qinglin and Vice Governors Chen Mingyi, Shi Xingmou, Zhang Jiakun, (Wang Liangtuan), Tong Wan-heng, and (Liu Mingkang). At the news conference, after first introducing the newly elected provincial government leaders, Governor Jia Qinglin said:

[Begin recording] Our election, this term of government, provincial governor and vice provincial governors, is the party's [passage indistinct] and the people's [passage indistinct]. We are deeply aware how heavy the burdens will be for us, the newly elected provincial governor and vice provincial governors, under the current situation. We, the new term of government, we, the newly elected provincial governor and vice provincial governors, will hold high the banner of the 14th CPC National Congress in keeping with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks during his inspection tour of southern China, carefully do all jobs with the guidance of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, wholeheartedly serve the people, and not let the party and the people down for their [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Provincial Governor Jia Qinglin said that this term of government is precisely a crucial period when the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Ninth Five-Year Plan will be implemented, when our second-step strategic goal will be achieved, and when the foundations will be laid for the third-step strategic goal. The current domestic and international situations are very favorable for us to quicken development. We will, in line with General Secretary Jiang Zemin's call for emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, uniting and courageously forging ahead, and doing conscientious and practical jobs, seize this present opportunity, which is rare, to further quicken the pace of reform and opening up, strive to upgrade the national economy at intervals of several years, make efforts to enable the economy and society to develop in a coordinated way, strive to do a more excellent job during this new term of government than the last term, and satisfactorily fulfill all the goals set at this session.

Answering staff reporter (Li Wenhui's) question, Vice Governor (Liu Mingkang), who is a financial expert, expressed his views on such questions as the development of the province's foreign banks and securities markets. [passage omitted]

At the news conference, provincial vice governors Chen Mingyi, Shi Xingmou, Zhang Jiakun, and Tong Wan-heng answered reporters' questions regarding science and technology, foreign economic relations, infrastructure, agriculture, and changing the operational mechanisms of industrial enterprises.

Jiangsu Releases Statistics for Rural Enterprises

OW1701023193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124
GMT 17 Jan 93

[Text] Nanjing, January 17 (XINHUA)—The total output of rural enterprises in east China's Jiangsu Province exceeded 300 billion yuan (about 52.7 billion U.S. dollars) in 1992.

Over 56 percent of the total was from the rural industries.

Statistics show that the output value of rural enterprises in nine cities and counties has surpassed 10 billion yuan. That of Wuxi city exceeded 30 billion yuan, leading all other Chinese cities and counties.

Compared with 1991, Jiangsu Province's total output value of rural enterprises increased by 79 percent, sales volume rose by 79.4 percent and profits soared by 150 percent.

Jiangsu's rural enterprises have also made marked progress in developing their export-oriented economy. More than 5,000 rural enterprises at the township and village levels produced exports worth 34.5 billion yuan in 1992.

Last year the province approved 4,100 foreign funded rural enterprises, four times the total in the previous seven years.

The province has also set up 21 trans-regional and trans-industrial rural enterprise groups.

Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Attends Tea Party

SK1701081193 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] On the morning of 16 January at the Jinan Nanjiao Guesthouse club, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held the 1993 Spring Festival tea party for veteran cadres. Provincial leading comrades and veteran cadres at the provincial chief and deputy chief levels happily gathered in the same place to bid farewell to the outgoing year, to welcome the coming new year, to extend regards to one another, and to jointly celebrate the Spring Festival.

The tea party was chaired by Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the provincial government. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an ebullient speech at the tea party. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he extended cordial regards and paid lofty homage to the veteran comrades and the veteran leaders and extended Spring Festival greetings to the retired veteran comrades across the province and their families and relatives.

Jiang Chunyun said: The province's political and economic situation in the past year was good. We may say

that the year 1992 was one for greatly emancipating the mind, making greater strides for reform and opening up, and making greater development in economic construction and all projects. He said: Such a good situation could not have happened without the warm concern and the great support of the veteran comrades and the veteran leaders. The veteran comrades' firm party spirit, lofty morality, and spirit of sparing no efforts for the revolutionary cause deserve study and praise.

Jiang Chunyun said: In the new year, we should work in accordance with the arrangements of the party Central Committee, deeply implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, persist in the basic line of the party, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, be united to make progress, do solid work, comprehensively promote the construction of the two civilizations, and strive to make greater achievements.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government urged the party members, cadres, and people across the province to emulate the veteran comrades' lofty character and fine work style and to further foster the social practice of respecting and loving the elderly. Party and government departments at various levels should further attend to the work for veteran cadres, further show concern for the political life and livelihood of the veteran comrades, and do more solid work for them. We should create conditions to better bring their positive functions into full play.

Jiang Chunyun urged the veteran comrades to continue advancing the glorious traditions, bringing their own functions into play, being good advisers to the provincial party committee and the provincial government by suggesting good ways and means, and making concerted efforts to capture new greater victories in reform, opening up, and modernization.

Nearly 200 people attended the tea party. They were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and some provincial veteran comrades, including Tan Qilong, Bai Rubing, Gao Keting, and Qin Hezhen; and families of the late veteran comrades.

Brilliant literary and artistic programs were performed at the tea party.

Qingdao Mayor From Shandong Visits Hong Kong

SK1801071093 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 93

[Text] Yu Zhengsheng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, secretary of the Qingdao city party committee, and mayor of Qingdao

city, recently headed a group paying an eight-day visit to Hong Kong to investigate economics and trade.

He signed 42 investment contracts with foreign businessmen, involving \$140 million, and signed more than 10 cooperation agreements, involving more than \$100 million. During its stay in Hong Kong, the group contacted people in economic, trade, and mass media circles and held several news conferences to introduce, in detail, Qingdao's new strategic measures for reform and opening up. The Qingdao economic and technological development zone merged with (Huangdao) area. Construction of [name indistinct] port is proceeding smoothly. The foreign businessmen showed great interest in five key projects, including (Jiaozhou-Huangdao) railway line, an international airport, and the bridges spanning rivers in Qingdao and (Huangdao). Some famous enterprises, including the China sources company limited in Hong Kong and the Malaysia (Junshi) group, signed contracts with the group.

Namelist of Shanghai Deputies to Eighth NPC

OW2001133193 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
10 Jan 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Namelist of the Deputies of Shanghai Municipality to the Eighth National People's Congress"]

[Text] Namelist of the deputies of Shanghai Municipality to the Eighth National People's Congress (elected by the Sixth Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress on 9 January 1993)

(There are 70 deputies, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ding Wei [0002 3837], Gan Zhijian, Ma Guining [7456 2710 1337], Wang Naili, Wang Zhipei [3769 0037 3805], Wang Tianduo [3769 1131 6995], Wang Peizhou, Wang Peisheng, You Chaoqun [1429 2600 5028], Ye Gongqi, Ye Shuhua (female), Bai Tongshe [4101 0681 2592] (the Manchu nationality), Zhu Zhihao [2612 1807 6275], Liu Jinbao [0491 6855 1405], Jiang Zemin, Jiang Jianzhong [3068 1696 0022], Sun Tingfang, Li Daqian [2621 1129 3383], Li Minlu [2621 2404 7120], Li Kuinan [2621 5525 0589] (female), Yan Yixun [0917 5030 1053], Wu Dakun, Wu Xiaozhong [0702 1420 0112] (female), Wu Bangguo, Wu Jieping, Wu Zhaoguang [0702 5128 0342], He Jingzhi [0149 7234 5347] (female), Wang Yunzhang, Shen Jinkang [3088 6855 1660], Shen Xiaoliang [3088 2400 5328], Zhang Min (female), Zhang Yan (female), Zhang Yuanzhen [1728 0337 7201], Zhang Youjuan [1728 0645 7165], Zhang Lansheng [1728 5695 3932], Zhang Zhongli [1728 0112 4409], Zhang Dinghong, Zhang Zhenyi [1728 6518 1355] (female), Zhang Suiji [1728 6956 1229] (female), Chen Bingsheng [7111 51 3932], Chen Zude, Shao Xueming [6730 1331 2494], Lin Yueying [2651 2588 5391] (female), Lin Shuqiong [2651 3219 8825] (female), Luo Daming [5012 1129 2494], Hu Guiqing [5170 2710 3237], Rong Yiren, Zhao Qizheng, Ha Baoxin (the Hui nationality), Hou Ziqiang, Luo

Zhaotian [7482 0340 3240], Qin Baoxing [4440 1405 5281], Yuan Xuefen (female), Xia Liqing [1115 7787 0615] (female), Xu Peng, Xu Renhui [1776 0088 1920] (female), Xu Zhiyi, Guo Jianhua [6753 1696 5478], Guo Nanlin [6753 0589 7792], Gao Wenkui, Zhu Junjing [6175 0689 5464] (female), Huang Ju, Huang Guancong [7806 7070 1783], Cao Guochen [2580 0948 3819], Hui Yongzheng, Tong Hongmou [454 1347 6180], Cai Fuzhong [5591 4395 1813], Xue Minglun, Xue Muxuan [5641 1970 3551], and Wei Guangai [7614 0342 1947] (female, the Hui nationality)

Central-South Region

Xie Fei Speaks at Guangdong Foreign Trade Forum

HK1501103493 *Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Speaking at the provincial work conference on foreign economic relations and trade held yesterday morning, provincial party Secretary Xie Fei spoke highly of the province's efforts in foreign economic relations and trade last year and also presented higher demands for future endeavors. He summarized the demands in 16 characters: The situation is excellent, and the responsibilities are heavy. Carry on with the effort in order to rise to a new level.

Xie Fei said: Our province's efforts in foreign economic relations and trade last year may be said to have risen to a new stage. He spelled out higher demands for this year to the cadres working in the front in foreign economic relations and trade. He said: Our province should make a breakthrough in the establishment of a socialist market economic structure in relation to foreign economic relations and trade. We should set up a system which can take part in international markets so that there is convergence between operational activities and the international markets. Delegate powers, invigorate the enterprises, establish a system for export-oriented production and management which integrates trade, industry, and agriculture. Establish export production bases and enterprises group which are competitive. It is necessary to rationalize the structural relationships involved in internal and external trade. The government should lay down the conditions enabling enterprises to take part in international market competitions by providing information. It should endeavor to bring in big projects and high tech projects and also give a free hand in the introduction of infrastructure projects, agriculture, and tertiary industry. In particular, a big breakthrough should be effected in agriculture in order to boost it to a new level.

Guangdong's Zhu Senlin Meets Professors, Experts

HK1701081593 *Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Governor Zhu Senlin, Vice Governor Liu Weiming, and provincial government Secretary General Zhong

Qiqian met with 14 experts and professors from the province at the provincial government's reception hall this morning, where they discussed major plans related to the province's economic development and deepening of reforms. Present at the seminar were Zhongshan University President Zeng Hanmin, Zhang Yuanyuan and Zhao Yuanhao of Jinan University, Wei Shangfeng of South China Agricultural University, Guan Qixue of the South China Polytechnic University, Liang Chao of the provincial commission on science and technology, and eight other professors and experts who analyzed as well as offered their views and suggestions on the following issues: Further economic development in the province and taking over of the four little dragons, education, changing of government functions, and property boom.

Governor Zhu Senlin was delighted with the various invaluable views aired by the experts and professors in order to accelerate the province's economic growth and expressed his gratitude to them. After listening to their questions, he offered his own views and suggestions. In particular, he gave a clear response on the questions related to education.

Joint Venture Factories in Guangdong Vandalized

HK1401025993 *Hong Kong TUNG FANG JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Jan 93 p 4*

[Report: "Five Sino-Hong Kong Joint Venture Factories in Guangdong's Huidong County Vandalized Three Times by Nearly 1,000 Peasants in Two Days"]

[Text] Three Sino-Hong Kong joint venture dyeing factories, a printing factory, and a plastic factory in Buwei, Fanhe town, Renshan township, Huidong County, Guangdong Province, have been vandalized three times in two days by nearly 1,000 big men who claimed to be local peasants. Raw materials, machines, and factory buildings have been seriously damaged, and losses amounted to 10 million dollars [currency not specified]. Public security personnel were at the scene when the incident happened for the second and third times; however, because of limited manpower, they could "do nothing" to stop the group of big men. The persons in charge of the factories from Hong Kong have asked the local government to thoroughly investigate into the incident and protect the interests of investors on the mainland.

Chien Ching-Yao, a shareholder of one of the vandalized dyeing factories, said he was not at the scene when the incident took place, and that from the videotape brought back to him by other shareholders, he saw debris everywhere in the factory, which resembled a ruin after a big earthquake or a big war.

He said: The factory was a Sino-Hong Kong joint venture, with the Hong Kong side holding a majority of shares; the factory building was a single-story building occupying some 20,000 square meters. Before opening for business the factory went through the formalities on

environmental protection laws and the local laws for establishing factories in the locality, whereas a local chemical factory was entrusted with the responsibility for handling the polluted water and diverting the polluted water to the sea.

The first incident happened on the morning of 8 January, when nearly 1,000 large men gathered outside a chemical factory near the factory and then marched toward the factory, led by some motorcyclists who were holding cordless telephones and walkie-talkies. They first let off firecrackers, then rushed into the five factories where they used rocks and bricks to smash glass inside the offices, overturned chairs and tables, and destroyed machines with iron bars and clubs. At that time, the factory workers escaped and the situation was very chaotic. About half an hour later, the men dashed out and dispersed. Two workers in one of the factories were hurt, and the local public security department was notified immediately.

The next morning, when public security personnel were inspecting the vandalized factory, the same group of big men suddenly arrived to smash the factory again. Because of limited manpower, the public security personnel at the scene could not stop them. That afternoon, the same group of big men returned to smash the factory again.

After discussion, the persons in charge of three of the affected dyeing factories immediately reported the incident to the Guangzhou People's Government, which gave help and relayed a message to Huidong County People's Government asking it to do all it can to protect various factories and prevent them from being vandalized.

The five vandalized factories have stopped production. According to information, the incident broke out because the peasants were not happy with the water pollution caused by the dyeing factories; however, whether there are other motives or conditions is a matter the public security organs must determine.

Chien said that the factory has been vandalized but they do not know from whom they can claim damage and they worry about further vandalism, and that they have considered seeking help from the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA.

Guangdong Anticipates Future Economic Growth
HK1501052693 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1040 GMT 25 Dec 92

[“Yearender” by Jiang Chuangxu (3068 0482 2485)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Guangdong's national economy has developed comprehensively and rapidly this year, its total domestic output value is expected to grow by 18.5 percent over last year, and its total industrial output value is expected to grow by a record 32 percent. Given this thriving

situation, Guangdong people are setting their sights on the next century. They are designing a blueprint for future economic growth.

Two Decades, Two Stages

While touring southern China early this year, Deng Xiaoping called on Guangdong to catch up with Asia's “four little tigers” in 20 years. After this talk, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government immediately worked out a “Concept for Guangdong Province To Catch Up With Asia's 'Four Little Tigers' in 20 Years,” thus setting off another high tide in economic construction across the province. Recently, after further studies, the Guangdong provincial government again drafted a “Program for Guangdong Province's Economic and Social Development in the Next 20 Years.” The views of people from all strata on the program are still being solicited in Guangdong and Beijing.

According to the program, the decades before and after the year 2000 represent two stages. In the first stage, the province will strive to attain 500 billion yuan in total domestic output value by the year 2000, an average increase of 13.4 percent annually or 7,200 yuan on a per capita basis. In the second stage, the province's total domestic output value will reach 1,600 billion yuan by the year 2010, an average increase of 12.4 percent annually or 20,000 yuan on a per capita basis. By that time, the comprehensive level of Guangdong will have reached that of countries with a medium level of development.

The Key Is To Establish a Market Economic Structure

To attain the aforesaid grand objectives, an outstanding issue for Guangdong in the days to come is to take the lead in China in establishing a socialist market economic structure, comprehensively deepen reform, and accelerate the cultivation of a market system. To be specific, as of next year, breakthroughs should be made on four important links. The first is to change the operational mechanisms of state-owned enterprises, straighten out property rights relationships, separate government functions from enterprise functions, and give enterprises decision-making power in operations. The second is to perfect commodity markets, especially the capital goods market, develop banking, labor service, skills, technology, information, real estate, and other production factor markets, energetically introduce foreign-funded banks and develop international banking businesses, and further open foreign exchange markets. The third is to establish a social insurance system suited to the requirements of a market economy, and to improve social insurance management institutions, as well as a system for those waiting for job assignments or who have suffered industrial accidents, a system for providing for the aged, and a medical insurance system. The fourth is to shift the government's administrative functions to macro management, streamline administration and institute decentralization, and reform institutions and

apply economic levers and industrial policies to boost economic growth and coordinate social interests.

Quicken the Speed of Economic Growth

As major readjustments have been made regarding the strategic objectives, the "Outline of Guangdong Province's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan" has to be revised, and it is all the more imperative to quicken the speed of economic growth. Guangdong plans to increase the average annual growth of its total domestic output value during the Eighth Five-Year Plan from the original 7.5 percent to 14 percent, and the average annual growth in the 10-year period from the original 8.1 percent to 13.4 percent. The average annual growth of industrial output value, originally set for an average annual increase of 10 percent during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, has been readjusted to 20.6 percent.

Next year will see the new Guangdong government fulfilling its responsibilities and taking the first step toward its new goals. The provincial government has the confidence to make all-out efforts. Growth in the principal indexes of its national economy will remain fairly high. Domestic output value is set to grow by 15 percent annually and industrial output value by 20 percent. Moreover, price increases will be kept below 10 percent.

Economists hold that Guangdong's development prospect is encouraging. The fact that its economic growth rate has exceeded estimates for two years running shows the strong momentum of its economy. Although there are still many problems, next year will still be a "golden year" for the Guangdong economy. However, since the task of catching up with Asia's "four little tigers" is a gigantic systems engineering project, we should also look at the problems squarely by making prudent scientific appraisals and meticulous arrangements in order to advance steadily.

Guangdong Rural Savings Deposits Highest in China

HK1501103593 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The balance of total savings deposits in the countryside of the province last year reached 69.65 billion yuan, an increase of 19.35 billion yuan or, 38.5 percent, over that of the previous year. This is the highest among all provinces and autonomous regions in the entire country. Fixed time deposits accounted for 61 percent of the total deposit balance.

Guangxi Chairman on Readjusted Economic Goals

HK1901104793 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Interview with Cheng Kejie, chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress, by station reporter Tao Weifeng on 11 January; place not given; last two paragraphs are reporter's comments—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Tao Weifeng] Chairman Cheng, the most hotly discussed issues among delegates in recent days concern the resolution on adjustments of the principal targets of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program. In line with the adjustment objective of two highs, one low [the economic growth rate in the 1990's should be higher than the average national growth rate and higher than the region's average growth rate in the 1980's, and the region's population growth rate should be lower than the average national population growth rate]. Guangxi will experience a faster rate of economic construction and social growth. We should like to ask Chairman Cheng to speak, first of all, on the possibility of attaining the targets, difficulty involved, and the ideas behind the development efforts.

[Cheng Kejie] Our proposal to readjust this objective was suggested by the regional party committee and studied by the regional government, which felt that such a move was necessary. If we fail to carry out this adjustment, the gap between Guangxi and the rest of the country is unlikely to narrow. Only in doing so can we adapt to the development situation around the country. Only in doing so can we display the role of Guangxi as the pathway to the sea in southwestern China. Only in doing so can we satisfy the pressing demands by people of all nationalities in Guangxi for rapid growth and a rapid rise in living standards. Our per capita gross national product [GNP] in 1991 stood at only 1,058 yuan or 61.3 percent of the current national average. In 1980 the difference between our per capita GNP and that of the entire country was only 178 yuan. The difference has gone up to 668 yuan after ten years of construction. The reason is that others have advanced very rapidly. If you do not grow, you will fall behind. As a result, following a calm analysis, we felt that an adjustment of the GNP to 11 percent or even higher is entirely possible. What are the conditions for this?

First of all, our current situation both at home and abroad offers an excellent external condition for the achievement of such a high growth rate. Furthermore, we have already been converted from being at the forefront of war to being in the forefront of opening up to the outside world. Thanks to years of construction, our economy has built up a certain foundation. Therefore, it is entirely possible for us to carry out such an adjustment now.

[Tao] What about the difficulties involved?

[Cheng] Naturally, the difficulties are not easily resolved. It is therefore even more necessary for us to deepen reform and change the people's thinking. Many of our concepts and systems are extremely inconsistent with the developments in the situation today. In my view, in so far as the degree of difficulty is concerned, the most difficult are: Changing concepts, emancipation of the mind, and seeking truth from facts. I think that as long as we exert effort in our work, it is not impossible to change them.

In addition, when speaking of difficulties, I believe that another big problem is our transportation, energy, and infrastructure. Circulation is the foremost requirement in a commodity economy, and to promote circulation, it is necessary, first of all, to have transportation. For instance, railway freight volume grows at an average of four to five percent every year. Meanwhile, our industry now grows at the rate of 12 percent. Transportation is thus necessary. Transportation, energy, and communications. Therefore, the ideas involving our present undertaking should focus first of all on transportation.

Recently, when Vice Premier Zhu Rongji visited the region, he said: The biggest task in Guangxi's poverty alleviation effort lies in transportation, and in this task, managing the railways satisfactorily is the central issue. He has left, but he took personal charge of this matter of the railways. He has already written to the Ministry of Railways and urged them to offer Guangxi a good policy in this area. Regarding the billions of yuan which are raised every year, these will be turned over for management by the Liuzhou Railway Bureau of Guangxi. Now, the Liuzhou Railway Bureau will lay down tracks spanning more than 2,100 kilometers. Based on this calculation, we will see the Liuzhou Railway Bureau quadruple its existing track mileage by the end of this century. I am fully confident of this.

So, shipping, railway, ports, highways, airplanes—if all these are managed gradually or quickly, then the features of our transportation will change tremendously. Transportation will grow while the economy will prosper, our transport will be facilitated, and the exchange of goods will flow easily. Correspondingly, the food and beverage industry, transport industry, and tourism industry will also grow.

I think one can see and feel this situation. Everyone can look forward to attaining such a development momentum and feel it.

[Tao] Speaking on the ideas behind Guangxi's economic growth, you stressed the need, first of all, to boost transportation and communications. In line with central directives, the previous government had put on an important place the construction of a pathway leading to the sea. Can Guangxi take advantage of this opportunity to accelerate economic growth?

[Cheng] Henceforth, the most important thing for us is to organize all cadres and people of all nationalities in the autonomous region to study well the documents of the 14th party congress. It is necessary to insist on emancipating the mind and at the same time, seek truth from facts. This is the principle. Refrain from arguments, empty talk, and airing complaints. Practice is the number one thing, doing a solid job is the number one thing, with everyone working hard for the people of Guangxi to prosper quickly.

The second thing is to take a firm grasp of transportation in order to boost transportation. To do so is not only

intended to satisfy the demands in economic construction, but it is also in line with the demands in the effort to alleviate poverty. If your roads are not passable, how can you talk of poverty alleviation? If grains cannot be delivered to the impoverished regions, how can you talk of poverty alleviation? If information and skilled manpower cannot get in, how can you talk of poverty alleviation?

Another thing is energy, primarily electricity. The problem here is that there is an excess of hydroelectricity and not enough fire-powered electricity. Hence, we suffer from power shortage during drought periods. In developing power, we continue to give full play to our superiorities by combining hydroelectricity with fire-powered electricity. We plan to construct some major power stations. [passage omitted]

A third issue is: We should take a firm grasp of the industries where we enjoy an edge. For instance: Tourism. There is Guilin and Beihai. We should underline the natural advantage that we enjoy as a tropical region. We should develop our native fruits by mapping a plan. We intend to develop quickly by expanding to 10 million mu or even more and bolster the research on agricultural production conducted by the agricultural research institute and the institute of agricultural science. Another thing is aquatic products. In other words, fruits, aquatic products....

In the interview with this reporter, Chairman Cheng Kejie spoke on the ideas and plans about bolstering construction of transportation, energy, communications, and infrastructure, as well as developing high quality and high performance agriculture in order to accelerate the economic development of Guangxi. He expressed full confidence in achieving the readjusted objectives of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program.

He asked this reporter to convey the following to the listeners: Guangxi is presently in an invaluable period of speeding up development. Everyone should cherish and seize this rare and excellent opportunity, carry out concerted efforts, and engage in valiant struggle in order to raise Guangxi's economy to a new level much more effectively and much faster.

Guangxi Secretary Attends CPPCC Session

HK1901070493 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The First Session of the Seventh Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] solemnly opened in Nanning Theater on the morning of 5 January. Executive chairmen present at the session, including Chen Huiguang, Zhong Jiazu, Long Chuan, Huang Yuyang, Lu Yannan, Wei Ruilin, Hou Depeng, Yao Kelu, Wu Keqing, Ma Minglong, (He Xianglin), (Mo Xifeng), and other comrades, were seated on the rostrum. Autonomous regional party and government

leaders Zhao Fulin, Liu Mingzu, Ding Tingmo, Li Zhenqian, Lin Chaoqun, Li Enchao, (Ma Qingsheng), (Wang Zuguang), (Duan Yuanzhong), (Jin Baosheng), Huang Jia, Wei Zhangping, Shi Zhaotang, Qiu Wenyi, Tian Min, Li Jiwu, and Huang Baoyao; (Liu Chunya), leader of a certain Army unit stationed in the region; and leaders from the autonomous regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate also attended the session to extend their congratulations. They were also seated on the rostrum.

The session was presided over by Executive Chairman Zhong Jiazu. He announced that the total number of members of the regional CPPCC was 600, and that since a total of 560 members had attended the opening session, it constituted a quorum.

Autonomous regional CPC committee Secretary Zhao Fulin addressed the opening session. He announced the solemn opening of the First Session of the Seventh Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPPCC. He said: This is a session which carried forward our cause and forges ahead into the future. It is a matter of primary importance in the political life of various nationalities in our region. On behalf of the autonomous regional CPC committee, I extend my warm congratulations to the session.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Fulin highly praised the important role played by the autonomous regional CPPCC under the new historical conditions. After that, he dwelt on the favorable situation in our region's economic development in 1992. He pointed out: In 1992, GNP of the whole region increased by a bigger margin on the basis of a 12.7 percent increase in 1991 over 1990. The GNP in 1992 reached 54.3 billion yuan, an increase of 14.5 percent over 1991. These achievements are inseparable from the vigorous support and active participation of the regional CPPCC.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Fulin expounded our region's target of struggle in economic development in the 1990's. He said: To implement the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress, we must make great efforts to fulfill the target of economic development in the 1990's. In accordance with the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress of readjusting the Eighth Five-Year Plan and formulating the Ninth Five-Year Plan, our regional CPC Committee decided to readjust our region's Ninth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program in light of our practical conditions. In the 1990's our region's average annual economic growth rate must be higher than the average national level, and our own average annual growth rate in the 1980's. We must overfulfill the task of quadrupling our economy three years ahead of schedule. Our population growth rate must be lower than the target set by the state. By the end of this century, our people will basically reach a level of small-scale prosperity in their living standard. For this purpose, our average annual GNP growth rate must increase by 10 to 11 percent. By the end of this century our GNP must reach more than 110 billion yuan. To attain this target, it is necessary to

take strong and forceful policies and measures to deepen reforms, and make efforts to establish the socialist market economic system. It is necessary to further promote opening up so that our export-oriented economy will develop considerably. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Fulin stressed: To fulfill our region's strategic targets in the 1990's, joint efforts by people of various nationalities throughout the region, all trade and services, and all quarters are needed. Active participation and support of the regional CPPCC, democratic parties, and non-party personages are also needed. I hope that members of the regional CPPCC will give full play to their strong points and influence to suggest ways and means and make contributions to our region's development. As always, the regional CPC Committee will cooperate with various democratic parties and promptly report to and consult with them whenever important matters have occurred, and fully listen to their views and proposals to handle the work in Guangxi well. [passage omitted]

Hainan Increases Use of Foreign Funds in Industry

OW1901105493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925
GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Hainan Province in south China will continue efforts to guide foreign investors to develop the service trade, industry, agriculture and other basic industries to improve the province's production structure.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] reported that the province used foreign funds equivalent to a total of 5.47 billion yuan (about 1 billion U.S. dollars) in 1992 to further the development of its basic industries.

Since the Chinese State Council approved a land development project in Yangpu of Hainan, a large amount of overseas funds has poured into the province.

In 1992, the province signed agreements on using 72.55 million U.S. dollars in loans from foreign governments in developing transport and telecommunications networks.

It used Japanese Government loans to build the Haikou-Sanya expressway, which has opened to traffic, and a loan from France has been used in construction of an international airport in Sanya City.

In addition, the construction of a new airport in Haikou, capital city of the island province, will start soon.

Hubei Secretary Speaks on Foreign Affairs Work

HK1801134493 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] During an informal discussion with delegates participating in the provincial foreign affairs work conference this morning, provincial CPC Secretary Guan

Guangfu said: Comrades of foreign affairs departments must carry forward the achievements, see the situation clearly, and introduce Hubei, a precious land, to the world, offering service for the advancement of socialist modernization. In an informative atmosphere, Guan Guangfu learned of the gratifying achievements the province has obtained in foreign affairs work. He said: Over the years, centering around the CPC's basic line, and around reform and opening and economic construction, the province's foreign affairs departments have launched work in such a way that Hubei's image has increasingly improved. In this new year, in doing foreign affairs work, it is necessary to continue to emancipate the mind, expand the undertaking, and continuously explore new roads for foreign affairs work during the new period. For foreign affairs work, it is necessary to have a correct insight and to make a lot of friends. Under the leadership of the united principles of the central authorities, it is necessary to further lift restrictions on and activate the province's foreign affairs work. Guan Guangfu pointed out: Foreign affairs departments are the government's functional departments and, at the same time, the CPC committee's work organizations. CPC committees and governments at all levels must support foreign affairs work. As the comprehensive [words indistinct] of the province's foreign affairs work, foreign affairs departments must accept the leadership of the CPC committee and the government, must carry forward fine traditions and work style, bring into play the advantage of conducting exchanges with the outside world, and do still better in the province's foreign affairs work.

Hubei Government Urges Honoring All IOU Notes

HK1801135793 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the provincial government held the fourth emergency telephone meeting on the work of purchasing autumn agricultural products. It urged various localities to cash all IOU notes for purchasing grain, cotton, and edible oil from peasants. The meeting was presided over by Zhou Jianwen, secretary general of the provincial government. Provincial Governor Han Hongshu first reported the work in the previous stage, and explained specific arrangements for cashing IOU notes in the time to come.

At the end of the meeting, provincial Governor Guo Shuyan announced the 10 measures to be taken for paying off all IOU notes. He said: Thanks to the efforts made in the previous stage, and vigorous support given by the relevant departments under the State Council, the provincial CPC committee, government, various localities, and various departments have done well in adopting a series of measures for the work of purchasing agricultural products throughout the province. The work of purchasing grain, cotton and edible oil is good overall. At present, a serious problem which merits our attention is that the rate of cashing the IOU notes in peasants' hands

is not high. The problem of deferring payment and misappropriating and diverting funds for purchasing agricultural products is very prominent. [passage omitted]

He stressed: The provincial CPC committee and government call on all levels to take immediate action, work in a down-to-earth manner, and coordinate and cooperate with each other well to ensure that all IOU notes in peasants' hands will be honored by 15 January. In his speech, Governor Guo Shuyan also announced the 10 measures to be taken in this regard. [passage omitted]

Hunan Finance Director on 1992 Budget

HK2001101493 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] On 10 January, speaking at the First Session of the Eighth Provincial People's Congress on how the province's 1992 budget was carried out, (Zhang Ruifu), the director of the provincial finance department, said: Finance and taxation departments at all levels did comparatively well in completing the revenue tasks and basically ensured that all undertakings in the province could develop normally with funds available to them and that reform and opening up could proceed smoothly. The Fifth Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress approved the 8.5 billion-yuan 1992 budget, and it is estimated that a total revenue of 8.8 billion yuan for the year could be received, representing 103.53 percent of the fiscal budget, or an increase of 6.52 million yuan, or eight percent, over the previous year. The province's total expenditure came to 9.2 million yuan, an increase of over 2 million yuan over the previous year. In his report, (Zhang Ruifu) pointed out: Although the province could keep the 1992 budget basically under the normal scope, restricted and affected by various objective factors, there were many financial difficulties and problems as well. This is mainly reflected in the numerous deficit-running counties and cities, difficulty in fund distribution, and the heavy subsidy burdens. Irregular behavior in financial and taxation management, incomes resulting from tax evasion and the turning over of less than the due taxes, and expenditure losses and waste still exist to varying degrees. The income and expenditure contradictions at all levels are still comparatively salient. Faced with financial difficulties and contradictions, (Zhang Ruifu) said: In analyzing and predicting the economic and financial situation, we must remain sober-minded, continuously enhance the financial functions, strengthen financial management, and enhance the financial capability.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Elects Vice Governors, Vice Chairmen

HK2101080293 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [15 January], the first session of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress held its Sixth Plenary Session to elect the vice

chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress and the vice governors of Guizhou Province. Yesterday morning's session was presided over by Zhang Yuhuan, executive president of the presidium. Other acting presidents at the session were Hu Kehui, (Xian Hanzhang), (Qiu Dongchen), (Guo Mingde), (Wu Shoutong), (Yang Baiquan), (Xu Yinglian), (Yang Mingde), (Wu Deyu), (Kuan Zuoming), (Liu Yong), (Liu Lingyu), (Yang Zhongtong), (Liu Chaoyun), (Yin Fubao), (Long Kaiyun), and (Zeng Sicong). [passage omitted]

The results of the election are: Comrades Liu Yulin, Wang Anze, Liang Wanggui, Wang Yaolun, (Chen Yuanwu), (Lu Wenbin), Li Renshan, and (Ouyang Siyuan) were elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress. Zhang Shukui, Yuan Ronggui, Zhang Yuqin, Gong Xianyong, and Yao Jiyuan were elected vice governors of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government. Forty-four comrades, including (Ding Qihou), were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress.

Sichuan Congress Session Approves Proposals

HK2101144093 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] The 33d session of the seventh provincial people's congress closed yesterday. The session was presided over by provincial people's congress Chairman He Haoju. The session approved the draft agenda for the first session of the eighth provincial people's congress, the namelist of its suggested presidium and secretary general, the namelists of suggested members for the proposals examination commission and of suggested members for the planning and budget commission, and the namelist of nonvoting members. It also approved the work report by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, which will be forwarded to the first session of the eighth provincial people's congress for examination and approval. The session approved the report by the provincial people's congress' nationalities affairs committee, the political science and law commission, the finance and economic commission; the commission for education, science and technology, culture, and health; the city construction commission; and the environmental protection commission on the examined results of the nominations for deputies, which had been passed to them by the presidium of the fifth session of the seventh provincial people's congress. The session also approved personnel appointments. Provincial people's congress vice chairmen Wang Ao, Wang Yanli, Wei Siqu, Zhaxi Cering, Deng Zili, Bai Shangwu, Liu Xilin, Liu Haiquan, Kang Zhenhuang, Liu Yuanxuan, and Rao Yongyu attended the session. Provincial court President Ren Lingyun and provincial Chief Procurator Gong Dulun attended the session as nonvoting members.

Scholar on Tibetan Independence 'Myth'

OW2001165493 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 2, 11-17 Jan 93 pp 19-22

[Interview with Tibetan scholar Li Yan by staff reporter Lin Liangqi; place and date not given: "The Myth About 'Tibetan Independence'"]

[Text] Question: Since China has held sovereignty over Tibet for such a long time, how was the issue of "Tibetan independence" created?

Answer: The so-called Tibetan independence is the product of aggression against China by modern colonialists and imperialists. The word "independence" did not exist in the Tibetan vocabulary in the early days of this century. And prior to the 1840 Opium War, "Tibetan independence" had never occurred in history.

Following the 1840 Opium War, the British launched two wars of aggression against China's Tibet. After they failed to oust the Chinese government and assume full control over Tibet through direct military incursion, Britain and some other countries changed their tact and began plotting to separate Tibet from China.

In August 1907, Britain and Russia signed the Convention Between Great Britain and Russia, which, in its special chapter on Tibet, changed China's sovereignty over Tibet into "suzerainty."

In 1912 the British government sent a five-point memorandum to the Chinese government, demanding that the Chinese government not interfere in the internal affairs of Tibet nor make Tibet a province, and declaring that the British would recognize "China's suzerainty in Tibet." When the Chinese government rejected the British demands, which were aimed at negating China's sovereignty over Tibet, the British blocked all the roads leading from India to Tibet and obstructed the Chinese government officials' move into Tibet via India.

In 1913 the British government inveigled the Tibetan authorities to declare independence and proposed that "Britain be the weaponry supplier after total independence of Tibet"; "Tibet accept British envoys' supervision over Tibetan financial and military affairs in return for Britain's support of Tibetan independence"; "Tibet adopt an open policy and allow freedom of movement of the British"; and "Britain be responsible for resisting the army of the Republic of China when it reaches Tibet."

In order to get rid of the Chinese government, Britain did its best to obstruct direct contacts between the central and Tibetan local governments. Charles Bell, a political officer sent to Sikkim by the British-Indian government, wrote in his book *Tibet: Past and Present* that China's right to administer Tibet should not be accepted. Whenever necessary, pressure should be exerted to prevent Chinese officials from moving into Tibet via Sikkim. He even declared that such measures were a powerful weapon.

The Simla Conference, held in 1913 at the behest of the British government, is the best illustration of the British plot and ambition to incite "Tibetan independence" as a means of gaining full control of Tibet.

Taking advantage of the Yuan Shikai government's eagerness for foreign diplomatic recognition, the British government threatened that if a tripartite conference of China, Britain and Tibet could not be held, Britain would not recognize the Yuan Shikai government. If the Chinese government did not attend the conference, it would conclude a direct agreement with the Tibetans. Under this threat and pressure, the government of the Chinese Republic agreed, on the condition the conference be held in Beijing or London. But the British insisted the conference be held in Darjeeling, India. The conference was finally convened in Simla, India so that, in the words of Indian Viceroy Warren Hastings, the British could have more effective control of the proceedings. (A. Tom Grunfeld: *The Making of Modern Tibet*)

Before the Tibetan representative set off for the conference, Britain had sent Bell to Gyangze, Tibet, where he met privately with the Tibetan representative, coaching him on how to deal with his Chinese counterpart and advising him to bring along all documents he could collect referencing borders between the Han and Tibetan peoples and which could be used as grounds for separation from China.

Stirred up and thus assisted by the British, the Tibetan representative raised the slogan of "Tibetan independence" for the first time during the conference, putting forward six strong demands, such as "Tibetan territory includes Qinghai, Litang, Batang and Dajianlu" and "the Regulations on Trade Between India and Tibet, signed in the 17th and 34th years of Emperor Guangxu's reign, be revised by Britain and Tibet, and China should not ask after the matter." When these demands were categorically opposed and rejected by the Chinese representative, the British representative proposed a prearranged "compromise" scheme. According to the scheme, the Tibetan-inhabited areas in China would be divided into "outer Tibet" and "inner Tibet." The Chinese government would have to "recognize the autonomy of outer Tibet" and "refrain from interfering in its internal affairs." The essence of this "compromise" scheme was to separate Tibet from the authority of the Chinese government. The British side demanded arbitrarily that the Chinese side give a "yes" or "no" answer in one week and asserted that no change could be made. Naturally this was strongly opposed by the Chinese people. The representative of the Chinese government refused to sign the Simla Convention and issued a statement which read in part, "The Government of China refuses to recognize any agreement which His Majesty's Government and Tibet might conclude independently either now or in the future." Thus, the Simla conference, in which the British government forced the Chinese government to participate, ended in failure. In *The Making of Modern Tibet*, Grunfeld said: At the very beginning of the Simla conference, people knew very well who was manipulating

the conference and for whom it worked. During the six months of negotiations, British and Tibetan officials met secretly to discuss matters concerning trade and the delineation of the border. They didn't invite the Chinese representative, and even kept him in the dark about the secret meetings. The British official managed to legalize the British aim, but was compelled to resort to means which were extremely deceitful.

After this, Britain went into action to stir up "Tibetan independence" by supplying the Tibetan local government with huge quantities of arms and ammunition and even instigated the Tibetan army to attack troops in Sichuan.

Meanwhile, the imperialists left no stone unturned to cultivate pro-imperialist separatist forces among the upper class in Tibet. When Living Buddha Razheng, a man with patriotic ideas, became the reigning regent in Tibet after the death of the 13th Dalai Lama, the British decided to remove this obstacle to "Tibetan independence." They directed pro-British troops to force the resignation of Living Buddha Razheng. Richardson, the British representative in Lhasa, even instigated the pro-British forces to murder Razheng under a fabricated charge in 1947. After the event, the Tibetan local government fell entirely into the hands of the pro-British Dagzhag clique, who, working under the instructions of the imperialists, stood in opposition to the central Chinese government. In 1949, influenced by the Americans and British, the clique engineered a "Hans, go home!" incident.

Recalling this segment of history, the 14th Dalai Lama once said, "The imperialists made use of the Tibetan people's opposition to the Manchurian Qing and the Kuomintang regimes to inveigle and sow dissension in an attempt to separate the Tibetan people from the motherland and put them under their oppression and enslavement." Here lies the essence of the so-called Tibetan independence.

Q: Since the central peoples government and the Tibetan local government negotiated and signed the Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet on May 23, 1951, why did an armed rebellion break out in Tibet in the late 1950s?

A: The armed rebellion broke out in Tibet in 1959 with imperialist instigation and support.

In the fall of 1949, just after New China was founded, Lowell Thomas, "a mobile American weaponry promoter who disguised himself as a radio commentator," visited Tibet. Upon departing from Lhasa, he said the United States should give Tibet military aid and help train guerrillas. Grunfeld reported in *The Making of Modern Tibet* that after Thomas left, a former US strategic intelligence agency official named Leonard Clark went mountain climbing in Amdo; but one scholar said he was actually probing into the possibilities of carrying out anti-Communist activities in the area. About the same time, American diplomatic personnel

met with Xagabba and Surkang, two members of the Tibetan upper ruling class then in New Delhi. During the first half of 1950, a load of American weaponry was shipped into Tibet through Calcutta. In November of the same year, US Secretary of State Dean Acheson openly slandered China's liberation of its own territory of Tibet as an "invasion," THE NEW YORK TIMES urged United Nations "intervention" in Tibet, and the United States prodded other countries to propose a motion at the United Nations for intervention in China's Tibet.

According to materials available, in early 1956 Goinbo Zhaxi, a leader of the Tibetan separatists, managed to get in touch with the CIA. In 1957 the CIA called six young men from among Tibetans residing in India and sent them to Guam, a US protectorate, to receive special training. Subsequently, the United States trained 170 "Kamba guerrillas" in batches in Hale Camp, Colorado. The trained "Kamba guerrillas" were air-dropped or sneaked into Tibet. Before long, the United States air-dropped and clandestinely shipped large amounts of arms and ammunition overland to the rebels in Tibet. In *The Making of Modern Tibet*, Grunfeld wrote that during the few months prior to March 1959, Washington officials were already busy plotting the event. This was the international scenario behind the 1959 armed rebellion. The imperialist forces plotted the "Tibetan independence" rebellion with a view to turning Tibet into a base for subverting the Peoples Republic of China, an effort which was included in the Cold War plan of the West headed by the United States. The armed rebellion was put down in a few days with the support of the broad masses of the patriotic monks and lay people. Thus the myth about "Tibetan independence" exploded.

Q: The slogan "Tibetan independence" was not heard in the 1970s in the international community. Why has it surfaced once again?

A: This has much to do with the change in the international situation. In the 1970s the United States, confronted with what was then the Soviet Union, changed its time-honored stance of hostility toward China. With the relaxation of Sino-American relations, the two countries established diplomatic ties. The United States and some other countries in the West gradually stopped offering political and military support to the Tibetan separatist clique and reduced their open anti-China propaganda concerning the Tibetan issue. In December 1977 the US State Department even refused the Dalai Lama's demand for visa. Such a Sino-American relationship landed the Dalai separatist clique, which lived on foreign anti-China forces, in a predicament. The boisterous international clamor for "Tibetan independence" died down.

The international situation shifted once again in the late 1980s. Because of political motivations, some people in the international community again hoisted the "Tibetan independence" flag.

On June 18, 1987, a so-called amendment on China's encroachment of human rights in Tibet was adopted by the US House of Representatives. In defiance of international law and the fact that Tibet is part of Chinese territory, a fact well acknowledged internationally and even at one time by the US government, they harped on the old tune of Chinese "military occupation and violent rule" and intentionally told the lie that the Chinese government encroached upon "human rights" in Tibet.

On September 21, 1987, the Human Rights Subcommittee of the US House of Representatives invited the Dalai Lama to give a speech in the American Congress. Six days later, separatists who had entered China through various ways staged riots in Lhasa, the most serious in the last few decades.

In 1988 the Dalai Lama, invited by certain members of the European Parliament, held a press conference in the European Parliament Building. There he put forth the "Strasbourg proposal" for the "solution of the Tibetan issue." In doing so he was engaging in "Tibetan independence" in a covert way.

In October 1989, the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in Norway, with clear political motivation, awarded the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama, giving its strong support to the Tibetan separatists in their activities to split the motherland and sabotage national unity.

Some Western countries offered the Dalai Lama platforms and the means to communicate his efforts to split the motherland. The U.S. Congress even allocated special funds for the creation of a Tibetan language program to be aired on Voice of America, spreading rumors and agitating the people.

All these have given the separatist clique a shot in the arm. And an uproar for "Tibetan independence" has thus been created. This, however, is a mere political farce staged by the anti-China forces in the West, and it will come to no good end.

Tibet Regional Congress Elects Leadership

OW1901145193 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Jan 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress held its fourth meeting at the Hall of the Tibetan People in Lhasa this morning.

The meeting was chaired by Namgyai, executive chairman of the presidium and the current meeting.

Of the 450 deputies who should be present at the meeting, 55 were on leave because of personal affairs or illness. The 395 deputies who attended the meeting formed a quorum.

The agenda for the meeting includes: Approving the electoral procedures of the First Session of the Sixth

Tibet Regional People's Congress; electing Tibet's deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]; electing a chairman, vice chairmen, a secretary general, and members of the sixth regional people's congress Standing Committee; electing Tibet's governor and vice governors; and electing the president of the higher regional people's court and the chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate.

The session's executive chairmen, Chen Kuiyuan, Zheng Ying, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Ma Guanghua, Yongzhong Gawa, Hu Chunhua, Sangzhu, Pingcuo, Mingma Wangdui, Sidianlamu, Yixiyangzhong, and Sun Zhijun were seated at the front row of the rostrum.

Executive chairmen of the presidium Raldi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Cao Xu, Puqung, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Samding Doje Pamo, and Deqing Quzhen; regional party and government leaders Gong Daxi and Laba Pingcuo; and other presidium members were seated at the rostrum.

At 1010 [0210 GMT], congressional aides distributed ballots to the deputies. The people's deputies, who represent Tibet's two million-strong people of all nationalities, exercised their power by carefully selecting their candidates. At 1030 [0230 GMT], the voting formally proceeded amid the lively strains of Tibetan music. Dressed in their festive clothing, the people's deputies jubilantly walked up onto the rostrum and solemnly cast their ballots, exercising the power of being masters of their own house. At 1250 [0450 GMT], the session declared the validity of the election, saying that it was in line with legal procedures.

The election results are as follows:

Chairman of the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee: Raldi;

Vice chairmen: Puqung, Zheng Ying, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Namgyai, Samding Doje Pamo, Deqing Quzhen, Gong Daxi, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Tian Fujun, Li Weilun, Baima Duoji, Yongzhong Gawa, and Cui Jiguo;

Secretary general of the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee: Ma Guanghua;

Chairman of the Tibet Regional People's Government: Comrade Gyaincain Norbu;

Vice chairmen of the Tibet Regional People's Government: Mao Rubai, Gyamco, Gying Puncog Cedain, Laba Pingcuo, Zeren Sangzhu, [word indistinct] Gongqing, and Dunzhu Yangsong;

Ga Jin, Gao Shizhen and 28 others were elected as members of the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

President of the Tibet Regional Higher People's Court: Bai Zhao.

The session also elected the chief procurator of the Tibetan Regional People's Procuratorate and the deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress.

Standing Committee of New Tibet Congress Meets

OW2001015793 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 13 Jan 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The First Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress opened in Lhasa 13 January. Raldi and Puqung, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, separately chaired the session.

Vice Chairmen of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Zheng Ying, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Samding Doje Pamo, Gong Daxi, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Tian Fujun, Li Weilun, Baima Duoji, (Yongzhong Gawa), and (Sui Xiguo) attended the meeting.

The number of members scheduled to attend the session was 45; 11 were absent on sick leave and other business. The actual number present was 34, which formed a quorum.

The meeting adopted the agenda of the session. It examined and adopted the decision regarding the time to hold elections for new county and township people's congresses in Tibet; the members forming the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress; the candidates for heads and deputy heads of liaison offices of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress in some localities; the candidates for deputy secretaries of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress; the candidates to form the autonomous regional government; and the appointments and removals of members to the regional Higher People's Court and regional People's Procuratorate.

Laba Pingcuo, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Baizhao, president of the regional Higher People's Court; responsible comrades of the regional People's Procuratorate; members of special committees of the autonomous regional people's congress; local liaison offices of the autonomous regional people's congress; and responsible comrades of the Lhasa people's congress attended the meeting as observers.

Appointments, Removals

OW2001172093 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Namelist of officials appointed and removed by the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and adopted at the first meeting of the Sixth Tibet

Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on 13 January 1993; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] 1. Appointing Comrade Pudoje as chairman of the Credentials Committee under the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Comrades Mingma Wangdui, Jiang Chengguang, and Gao Shizhen as vice chairmen of the Credentials Committee; and Zheng Guangju, Zhamen Qilie Wangjie, Ni Zhicheng, Du Tai, Losang Xinba, Gyu Dgav, and Hu Chunhua as members of the Credential Committee;

Removing Zhaxi from the office of chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Shannan Prefecture; Zhaxi Lamu from the office of chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Qamdo Prefecture; Zhang Lisong from the office of chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Nyingchi Prefecture; Lamu from the office of chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Xigaze Prefecture;

Appointing Zhamen Qilie Wangjie, Hu Lianchang, Basang Luobu, Zhou Shizhi, and Huang Jifen, and Qu Dan as deputy secretary generals of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Danzeng Uzhu as chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Shannan Prefecture; Duonan as chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Nagqu Prefecture; Tuden Ciren as chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Qamdo Prefecture; Lu Tianming as vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Liaison Office in Qamdo Prefecture.

2. Deciding to appoint Doji as secretary general of the Regional People's Government; Sun Qiwen as director of the Regional Commission of Planned Parenthood; Yu Xuelin as director of the Regional Commission of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry; Yang Taoti as director of the Regional Commission of Education; Luo Ga as director of the Regional Commission of Science and Technology; Gongjue Ciren as director of the Regional Commission of Ethnic and Religious Affairs; Ji Jia as director of the Regional Commission of Physical Education and Sports; Qu Jia as director of the Regional Office of Foreign Affairs; Pingcuo as director of the Regional Finance Department; Puquo as director of the Regional Commerce Department; Huang Duoqun as director of the Regional Communications Departments; Wang Wanjun as director of the Regional Supervisory Department; Yang Haibin as director of the Regional Department of Industry and Electricity; Tu Den as director of the Regional Department of Public Health; Xizhu Langjie as director of the Regional Department of Culture; Gesang Langjie as director of the Regional Department of Radio and Television; Jia Qu as director of Regional Judiciary Department; Gesang Qunpei as director of the Regional Department of National Security; Cedain Pingcuo as director of the Regional Bureau

of Personnel Affairs; Ngapoi Renqin as director of the Regional Bureau of Tourism; and Gu Jinhua as director of the Regional Auditing Bureau.

3. Removing Song Wansheng and Ye Sang from the offices of vice president of the Regional Higher People's Court; Hu Benrong from the office of vice president of the Nagqu Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; deciding to remove Dingzhen Luobu from the office of president of the Qamdo Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; Da Wa from the office of the president of the Xigaze Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; appointing Da Wa and Hu Benrong as vice presidents of the Regional Higher People's Court.

4. Removing Huang Yipin from the office of deputy chief procurator of the Qamdo Division of the Regional People's Procuratorate; appointing Huang Yipin as deputy chief procurator of the Regional People's Procuratorate; and approving the appointment of Tuden Qunpei as chief procurator of the Lhasa Municipal People's Procuratorate.

Commentary Views Yunnan's Economic Development

HK2001101393 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0626 GMT 28 Dec 92

[“Yearend special article” by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Na Jiahua (4780 1367 7520): “Commentary on Yunnan's Economic Development”]

[Text] Kunming, 28 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Yunnan, a multinational province which is located on China's southwestern border, has scored eye-catching achievements in its economic development in 1992. It is estimated that the province's gross national product will reach 48.5 billion yuan and total industrial and agricultural output value will amount to 70.2 billion yuan, an increase of 10.2 percent and 10.7 percent respectively over the previous year.

In 1992 Yunnan also completed a large number of key construction projects. The proportion of productive investment increased. Investment in transportation, power, post and telecommunications, basic industries, and infrastructure has increased by a wide margin. Of the key construction projects, the first phase of the Lanjian Automobile Factory, an automobile base, has been completed. The factory now has the capacity of turning out 60,000 wagons and 15,000 trucks annually. The Third Smelting Factory, a project of the Kunming Iron and Steel Corporation which involves a total investment of 500 million yuan and which can turn out 660,000 metric tonnes of series ingot bars annually according to its original design, has successfully passed the heat test.

Meanwhile, high growth has continuously been maintained in Yunnan's border trade and foreign exchange earned through exports this year. A major breakthrough has also been made in attracting foreign capital. From

January to September the volume of border trade increased by 42.9 percent over the previous year and it is estimated that the annual volume will exceed 2 billion yuan. By the end of November, Yunnan approved 169 foreign-invested enterprises, equivalent to 230 percent of the total of three kinds of foreign-funded enterprises approved over the past 13 years. According to the contracts, the province made use of more than \$145 million. In the year Yunnan also made use of around \$100 million of foreign government loans and commercial loans, and strived for \$16 million of gratis aid.

In the past Yunnan's economy developed at a relatively slow pace and its transportation facilities were poor, culture was backward, and foundation was weak. In recent years, Yunnan's beautiful mountain scene, exceptional natural resources, brilliant national culture, booming construction projects, and bright prospects have attracted the interests of people at home and abroad.

There are various reasons for these changes which have taken place in Yunnan. China's reform and opening up has created an unprecedented big environment for Yunnan. This is the main reason. Second, Yunnan's relations with the neighboring countries including Burma, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam have entered a new period of friendly cooperation, which offers a golden opportunity for Yunnan's economic development. Third, the situation of social stability and unity and harmony between various nationalities in Yunnan constitute the solid foundation for development. Fourth, the policy decision of the provincial government to focus attention on developing its leading industries of tobacco, sugar, and tea has promoted development of the Yunnan's economy as a whole.

The output value of tobacco, sugar, and tea, the three major products of Yunnan, which was only 770 million yuan in 1980, reached 1.176 billion yuan in 1991. This change offered substantial capital for Yunnan's economic development. In tobacco alone a total of over 30 billion yuan of product taxes were delivered to local financial departments from 1980 to 1991.

To promote development of an export-oriented economy, Yunnan, a multinational border mountain province, plans to carry out construction of the following basic facilities:

—Build four railways which include the Nanning-Kunming railway, Guangtong-Dali railway, Neijiang-Kunming railway, and the Kunming-Yuxi railway. The length of the four railways in Yunnan totals over 800 km and involves an investment of 6.8 billion yuan, of which over 2 billion will be undertaken by Yunnan.

—A total of 4.5 billion yuan will be invested to transform and build six main highways extending to Vietnam, Laos, Burma, and the provinces of Sichuan, Guizhou, and Guangxi.

—In aviation, the Kunming airport transformation project will be completed in the first half of the coming year, turning it into one of China's six largest airports. The building and transformation of the Lijiang, Zhaotong, and Dali airports will start very soon. In addition to these airports, the Banna, Dehong, Simao, and Baoshan airports, which have gone into operation, will, within a short period, form an air network connecting the whole province.

—In energy construction, the province has plans for large-scale development of the Lancang Jiang water resources. The Manwan power station, which has an installed capacity of 1.25 million kw, will start generating power next year. Construction of the Dachashan power station, which will also have an installed capacity of 1.25 million kw, will start at the same time. Preparations are also made for the construction of the Xiaowan power station, with an installed capacity of 4.5 million kw, and the Nuozhadu power station with an installed capacity of 5 million kw. An authoritative figure expressed the belief that Lancang Jiang will become China's large energy base by the early 21st century.

According to historical records: "While Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty was hunting, he saw rosy clouds in the sky of southern China. The occasion was put down in writing, which later became the name of the province, Yunnan [meaning southern clouds]." The appearance of rosy clouds in the south is a sign of auspiciousness and spring is in the air in the hometown of rosy clouds. It is estimated that there will be a new economic leap in Yunnan, a multinational province which is located at the southwest border.

North Region

Beijing's Chen Xitong on 1992 Work, 1993 Tasks

SK1501041993 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 92 pp 1, 4

[By reporter Zhang Lei (7115 7191): "We Have Achieved Overall and Great Development This Year and Should Strive To Surpass the Achievements of 1992 Next Year"]

[Text] The municipal people's government held a routine meeting from 21 to 23 December to hear the reports given by various departments with regard to the work done in 1992 and the work arrangements for 1993. Mayor Chen Xitong presided over the meeting and delivered a summary speech in which he pointed out: We have achieved overall and great development this year and should strive to surpass the achievements of 1992 next year. Leading personnel at all levels must earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with the Chinese characteristics and Comrade Jiang Zemin's report delivered at the 14th CPC Congress. They should also earnestly study the spirit of the 14th CPC Congress, bear the municipal reality in their

minds, and uphold the principle of emancipating minds and seeking truth from facts so as to promote the greater development in the economy and various undertakings throughout the municipality.

The routine meetings of the municipal people's government are often held at the beginning or end of the year, in which the participants often concentrate on hearing the reports given by various commissions and offices, confirming the achievements, exchanging their experience, summarizing the work done in the year, and making work arrangements for the next year. This procedure for holding these routine meetings was formed and upheld over the past 10 years. Responsible personnel from the municipal planning commission, agriculture commission, commerce commission, construction commission, urban management commission, design commission, economic commission, economic and trade commission, and science and technology commission delivered reports at this routine meeting.

Since the beginning of this year, cadres at all levels and a vast number of people across the municipality have greatly emancipated their minds; greatly heightened their spirit; further deepened reform; and further broadened opening up under the encouragement of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches made during his inspection tours in the south and the encouragement of the spirit of the conference of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, of the 14th CPC Congress, of the seventh municipal CPC congress, and of the fifth session of the ninth municipal people's congress. Based on having achieved new gains in various fields after the Asian Sports Games, the municipality's economic construction and various undertakings have also achieved great development and continued to make progress; and the municipality has created the best situation of the past few years.

We have entered the period of having the economic construction achieve steady and high-speed development. The municipality's domestic gross product is expected to show a 10.8 percent increase, surpassing that of 1991 by 3.3 percentage points.

We have shown a simultaneous increase in both industrial economic results and growth. The rate of product sales has increased month after month and reached 97 percent. During the January-November period, the municipality's industrial output value showed a 13.3 percent increase over the same period of 1991. The comprehensive targets of its industrial economic results reached 117 percent and ranked the municipality first in the country.

The suburban agriculture and various undertakings have been brisk. The output of grains, vegetables, eggs, meat, fishes, and fruits has shown an increase. The total agricultural output value in the year is expected to show a 19.6 percent increase over 1991, the domestic gross product is expected to show a 14.3 percent increase over

1991, and the total rural economic income is expected to show a 20.8 percent increase over 1991.

The municipality's markets have been prosperous and both purchases and sales have been brisk. Based on the nine-year steady two-digit growth and the five-year consecutive surpassing of the national average, total retail sales are expected to reach 42.8 billion yuan in the year and to show a 19.6 percent increase over 1991. Thus, 1992 can be summarized as a year in which markets are most prosperous, enterprises are most vigorous, the opening up is the fastest, construction projects multiply the most, and economic results are the best.

Notable results have been achieved in urban construction. Houses totaling 11 million square meters in floor space are expected to complete this year, marking a record high since the founding of the country. Of the total, residential houses will exceed 5.5 million square meters.

A major breakthrough has been made in opening to the outside world. The number of the three types of foreign-funded enterprises approved this year was 2,100, up 1.9 times from the preceding year, and the actual amount of foreign capital introduced was \$500 million, up 35 percent. We achieved great results in going to Hong Kong to invite investment. Two hundred and seventy-five contracts were signed, and transactions came to \$5.6 billion, surpassing the total of the 14 years since reform and opening up started. The annual volume of imports and exports will reach \$3.06 billion, up 12.5 percent from the preceding year.

Substantial progress has been made in science and technology. Scientific and technological industries reached a new level, and the number of new-tech enterprises totaled 2,748 throughout the municipality.

The financial situation has been fairly good. This year marks the 10th year in a row when we registered revenue increase. The revenue will grow by 4.2 percent over last year's. The expenditure will grow by 1.5 percent. Bank savings deposits will increase by 18 billion yuan.

The pattern of investment in fixed assets has been reasonable and the increase rate appropriate. Investment is expected to exceed 20 billion yuan this year, up 38.5 percent from the preceding year. Of the total, local investment was 12.4 billion yuan, up 41 percent. Investment was made in urban infrastructural facilities, technical transformation, and the tertiary industry on a priority basis.

Living standards have further improved. Urban people's per-capita income may increase by 5 percent when allowing for price rises. The prices of major consumer goods remained stable, and purchases and sales were thriving.

In addition, culture, education, the legal system, civil affairs, tourism, religious work, and nationalities work

have made fairly great development. The natural population growth was 30,000 persons fewer than expected. We have exerted great efforts to bid for hosting the Olympic Games and done a great amount of work at home and abroad.

Despite the substantial development in the work in various fields, we still lagged behind in our social and economic activities. For example, some state enterprises still lacked vitality, economic restructuring was not quick enough, the tremendous potential in the tertiary industry had yet to be fully developed, and some policy measures lacked supporting methods.

In his summing-up, Chen Xitong pointed out: This year, the situation in the municipality is better than that in any of the previous several years and it can be attributed to the political and social stability, the happiness of the people, and the people's greater confidence in the party and the government. Along with the development of China's excellent situation and the enhancement of its prestige, the people have experienced the superiority of socialism more and more. We have persisted in reform and opening up, have liberated and developed productive forces, and have, as compared with capitalism, increasingly manifested the strong vitality of socialism. The better the economy develops, the more convincing socialism is.

On making next year's achievements greater than those of this year, Chen Xitong emphasized that we must: First, conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the guidelines of the report made by Comrade Jiang Zemin at the 14th CPC National Congress. The Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods must be used to analyze the current situation in the municipality's professions and trades in close alignment with the realities of ideology and work. We must lay bare problems and think out methods to solve them in order to promote the development of various undertakings—economic development in particular. He said: Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in his report to the 14th CPC National Congress that in order to propel the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics forward in the 1990's, the most fundamental things are to persist in the party's basic line, accelerate reform and opening up, and concentrate on boosting economic construction. We must conscientiously study, thoroughly understand, and more consciously persist in the party's basic line; must resolutely regard economic construction as the central task; and must consciously subject ourselves to this central task instead of forgetting and interfering with this central task.

Chen Xitong stressed that we should persistently emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, adapt our subjective ideas to objective reality even better, and push forward all items of work. He said: It is a protracted task to emancipate the minds. There is no end to the development of things and to the deepening of understanding.

They cannot be accomplished in a short time. By emancipating the mind, we mean extricating ourselves from the bonds of idealism and metaphysics, adapting our subjective ideas to the objective reality, and using the dialectical world view and methodology to guide the work. At present, in emancipating the mind, we must first focus on the establishment of the socialist market economic system. There are still many obstacles in this respect. We should resolutely get rid of such prejudiced ideological obstacles as judging people by department, profession, region, position, brand, or face. We should resolutely change our brains to meet the demands of the development of the market economy. By focusing on changing the operational mechanism of enterprises—large and medium-sized enterprises in particular—we should push enterprises into markets and give greater autonomy to enterprises. We should accelerate the cultivation of the market system, deepen the reform of the distribution system and the social guarantee system, and accelerate the change of the functions of the government. We should find out where we lag behind, emancipate our minds, and carry out reforms boldly. Second, we should emancipate the mind closely in line with the reality of eliminating some cadres' self-satisfaction. Some cadres look only at the achievements while overlooking their weaknesses, and some only see the good aspect of things to the neglect of the backward aspect. This is only one-sidedness, idealism, and metaphysics. We must free ourselves from the trammels of these ideas and ceaselessly advance. Third, we should emancipate the mind closely in line with the task of tiding over some difficulties. We have basically made good arrangements and have great reserve strength. However, there are strains on motivation, materials, and capital. Our preoccupation with difficulties over favorable factors is another kind of one-sidedness. If we overcome this kind of mental state and are inspired with enthusiasm, we will think of many ways and try every possible means to tide over difficulties. We must guard against being over-excited so that we will not become dizzy with success. Simultaneously, we should also guard against being excessively indifferent, branding things as unchangeable, and even complaining about the rapid speed. Next year, we should also persistently emancipate the mind. We will thus be able to create new situations.

Chen Xitong urged that all committees, offices, bureaus, districts, and counties should do a good job in making year-end and new year 1993 plans. We should take the mass line, report on work reports to the staff and workers of the units and departments, solicit their opinions, accept their supervision, and seek unity of thinking. We must not advocate formalism but conduct education on Marxism and socialism. We should sum up our work in line with the concept of one dividing into two and the theory of dialectical materialism, affirm achievements, arouse the fighting will of the masses, find out where we lag behind, define orientation, sum up experiences, improve leadership, carry forward democracy, and improve work style. He urged leaders at various levels to do solid work, learn from it, stick fast to their posts, and

welcome the successful convocation of the 10th municipal people's congress and the eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] municipal committee session.

Present at the meeting were Li Qiyan, Wang Jialiu, Li Zhijian, and Chen Guangwen, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; Zhang Jianmin and Zhang Baifa, executive vice mayors; Wang Baosen, Yang Chaooshi, Wang Tong, Zhang Baokang, Ouyang Wenan, Duan Bingren, and Qiang Wei, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee; Xing Jun, Huang Chao, Su Zhongxiang, Lu Yucheng, He Luli, Zhang Peng, Han Boping, Feng Mingwei, Li Yongan, Shan Zhaoxiang, Zhao Youguang, Tieling, Huang Jicheng, Li Runwu, Wan Siquan, and Tao Xiping, leaders of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC committee, the municipal discipline inspection commission, and the capital greenery committee; and leaders of relevant committees, offices, bureaus, trade union organizations, youth organizations, and women's federations.

Hebei's Cheng Weigao Visits Mountainous Areas

SK2101055993 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Summary from poor reception] On 20 January Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province [name and title as heard], visited Pingshan County to inspect the poor villages. He gave the order to have poor areas become better off. On the same day, he also visited the rural villages at the foot of Taihang Mountain to extend festive greetings.

Activities of Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun Noted

At Political, Legal Conference

SK1901075293 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Dongmei (3769 0392 2734) and correspondent Huo Liang (3499 0081); "Provide Better Legal Service for Building a Socialist Market Economy"]

[Excerpts] The major tasks of our region's 1993 political and legal work are to take the spirit of the 14th CPC Congress as a guidance, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference and the sixth enlarged plenary session of the fifth regional party committee, further strengthen and reform the political and legal work, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship functions, resolutely deal blows to all kinds of criminal activities, comprehensively improve public security, safeguard social stability, provide a better social security environment for building the socialist market economy and realizing an unconventional development in the region, and render more and

better legal service. This was put forward by the regional political and legal work conference held on the afternoon of 31 December.

Wang Qun, Bu He, and Wu Liji made important speeches. Bai Enpei presided over the conference. Qian Fenyong, Liu Yunshan, Yang Enbo, and Wuyunqimuge attended the conference. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Wang Qun stressed: We should consider successfully carrying out political and legal work as one of the important indications of our firm implementation of the party's basic line. Political and legal work is an important aspect of the party's "one central task and two basic points." Party committees and governments at all levels, particularly the top leaders, should realistically strengthen leadership over political and legal work. It is necessary to safeguard the smooth progress of reform and construction, and create a very good environment for reform, opening up and economic construction. We should realistically solve the practical issues on the political and legal front which urgently need solutions.

Bu He also gave a speech in which he pointed out: Political and legal work must catch up and cope with the economic changes and consider providing legal service and legal guarantee for the socialist market economy as a prominent and important affair. In building the socialist market economic system, in addition to having a perfect legal system as a guarantee, we must also have the law-enforcement concept that suits the development of the socialist market economy, and must renew the outdated law-enforcement concept formed under the highly centralized planned economic system. [passage omitted]

Wu Liji devised plans for the work of 1993. He pointed out: It is necessary to adopt effective measures for resolutely safeguarding social stability and for consolidating and developing a political situation of stability and unity in the whole region. We must enforce law strictly, strengthen legal service, and create a good legal environment for building the socialist market economy by unceasing enhancing the social effect as well as the economic and political benefits of law-enforcement activities. Wu Liji said: The emphasis of political and legal departments in providing legal guarantee and legal service is to safeguard and promote the development of regional economy, particularly the development and construction in the Mongolia-Chinese economic zone; conscientiously attend to the security and legal service for state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, key projects, and major construction projects; provide effective legal service for accelerating scientific and technological progress and developing tertiary industry; meet the needs of the border open zone, particularly the border trade ports of Manzhouli and Eren, strengthen and improve management, and do a good job in giving legal service concerning foreigners; strengthen social security in the rural and pastoral areas and legal service for township enterprises; and promote economic prosperity, social security, and a comprehensive progress in the rural and pastoral areas. [passage omitted]

Addresses League Secretaries

SK1801093093 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Rantong (3769 3544 1749) and correspondent Ma Luxia (7456 7216 7209); "The Autonomous Regional Party Committee and Government Cosponsor an (Enlarged) Meeting of League and City Party Committee Secretaries, League Heads, and City Mayors To Study the Issue of Agriculture"]

[Text] On 1 January, the regional party committee and government cosponsored an (enlarged) meeting of league and city party committee secretaries, league heads, and mayors to especially study the issue of agriculture.

Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, chaired the meeting. At the meeting, Liu Yunshan, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, relayed Premier Li Peng's speech at the national teleconference on agricultural work. In line with the reality in the region's rural and pastoral areas, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, made a speech on implementing the guidelines of the instructions made by the central leading comrades. Comrade Bu He's speech can be divided into three parts. 1) Agriculture and animal husbandry's role as the foundation of the region's national economy must not be shaken. 2) Conscientiously and comprehensively implement the 10 measures for maintaining the stable development of agriculture as set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council. 3) Strengthen leadership and capture a good agricultural and livestock harvest in 1993.

Comrade Wang Qun made a speech at the meeting. He stressed: Agriculture and animal husbandry are always the fundamental industries of Inner Mongolia. The stability of rural, wooded, and pastoral areas is the foundation for the stability of the overall society. We must not forget, ignore, or change this idea at any time. Leaders at various levels must pay great attention to this.

Comrade Wang Qun pointed out: The key to achieving the work regarding the rural and pastoral areas and developing the production of agriculture and animal husbandry hinges on leadership. Thus, the leaders of the party committees and governments at various levels should pay great attention to agriculture and animal husbandry and exert great to further achieve the agricultural and livestock work. In particular, top leaders should personally engage in the work and go deep to the grass roots to conduct investigations and study. They should not only set forth countermeasures but also make investigations and supervision. We should have the daring to make determinations, make policy decisions, and really work out methods to solve problems.

Comrade Wang Qun pointed out: To develop agricultural production, we should further speed up the setup of the socialist market economy in the rural and pastoral areas. We should take markets as an orientation; fully

use the rural and pastoral areas' manpower, land, and various natural resources to comprehensively develop farming, breeding, and processing industry and to comprehensively develop primary, secondary, and tertiary industries; persistently coordinate science with trade and agriculture (animal husbandry); vigorously develop town and township enterprises; form a new pattern characterized by large-scale agriculture, mass circulation, and big markets; improve the economic results and overall production capability of agriculture and animal husbandry; and guide the peasants and herdsmen to enter the big tide of developing the market economy.

Comrade Wang Qun stressed: We should increase the input to agriculture, further achieve the construction of farmland and livestock farms, and create material and environmental conditions for unconventionally developing agricultural and livestock economy.

Comrade Wang Qun urged: Party committees and governments at various levels across the region and all departments should attend to reducing the burden on the peasants and wholeheartedly serve the peasants and herdsmen.

On the afternoon of 1 January, Comrade Wang Qun sponsored a meeting attended by leaders of the regional party committee, the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional government, and the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; leaders of relevant departments; secretaries of league and city party committees; league heads; and city mayors. The meeting especially studied the specific problems that must urgently be solved, such as the funds for purchasing farm and sideline products, the difficulties in marketing grain, the excessively heavy burden on the peasants, and the shortage of reserve strength for agricultural production. Responsible comrades of various relevant departments, league and city party committee secretaries, league heads, and mayors set forth measures for solving these problems one after another.

Inner Mongolia People's Congress Session Opens

SK1601064893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 93 p 1

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the seventh regional people's congress opened in Hohhot on the morning of 5 January.

Present at the session as executive chairmen were Wang Qun, Batubagen, Qian Fenyong, Wu Liji, Butegeqi, Zhang Shangong, Seyinbayar, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, Sha Tuo, Zhong Rongchang, Cui Weiyu, and Yu Xinglong. They were seated in the front row of the rostrum.

Also seated on the rostrum were some leading comrades, including Bu He, Liu Yunshan, Bai Peien, Shi Shengrong, Yang Enbo, and Diao Congzhou.

Batubagen chaired the session.

The seventh regional people's congress has 577 deputies. Four hundred and eighty deputies attended the session, to procure the quorum. [passage omitted]

Butegeqi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, gave an explanation of the "draft" method for electing deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], made by the sixth session of the seventh regional people's congress. The deputies participating in the session adopted, by voting with a show of hands.

Ting Mao and Wang Duo, veteran comrades who have been working in Inner Mongolia for a long period of time, were seated on the rostrum. Also seated on the rostrum were leaders of the regional party committee, the regional government, the regional military district, and the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Wuyunqimuge, Liu Zuohui, Alatanaoqier, Zhao Zhihong, Song Zhimin, Fang Chenghai, Wu Ligeng, Li Shuyuan, Baoyanbatu, Yun Zhaoguang, Wang Chongren, Chen Jie, Lan Qianfu, Wu Lan, Zhou Junqiu, and Nai Deng. Yang Dalai, president of the regional higher people's court, and Zhang Hesong, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, were also seated on the rostrum.

Chao Luomeng, member of the presidium of the session, was also seated on the rostrum.

Badalahu, secretary general of the session, was seated on the front row of the rostrum.

Present at the opening ceremony were responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, including Chen Youzun.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Congress Elects New Leading Bodies

SK1701040893 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] The first session of the eighth provincial People's Congress held the third meeting to elect chairman, vice chairmen, and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; governor and vice governors of the provincial government; president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Through democratic elections, Sun Weiben was elected as chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Shao Qihui was elected governor of the provincial government.

He Shoulun, executive chairman of the session, chaired the meeting.

Seated in the front row of the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session, including Sun Weiben, Wang Jun, Li Genshen, Zhang Ruoxian, Wang Yusheng, An Zhendong, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, Zhao Qingjing, Du

Dianwu, Qu Zhaowen, (Yu Jingtang), Li Huixin, (Ye Xingwen), Cheng Zhongda, (Zhang Suyu), and (Wang Zhenming).

Voting by a show of hand, the meeting approved the namelists of ballot general supervisor and ballot supervisors. Five hundred and sixty-five deputies conscientiously carried out their democratic rights and thought carefully. Each of them filled in a white ballot and a red ballot. By secret ballot, the meeting elected chairman, vice chairmen, and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; governor and vice governors of the provincial government; president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

(Wang Jianming), ballot general supervisor of the meeting, reported on the results of the elections. After that, He Shoulun declared: Sun Weiben was elected as chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Li Genshen, An Zhendong, Qi Guiyuan, Xie Yong, Du Xianzhong, Zhu Dianming, Zhao Jicheng, and (Liu Huanfu) as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and (Liu Tongyan), secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Shao Qihui was elected as governor of the provincial government and Chen Yunlin, Cong Fukui, Sun Kuiwen, Zhou Tienong, Yang Zhihai, Wang Zongzhang, and Ma Shujie were elected as vice governors of the provincial government. The meeting elected Tang Xianqiang as president of the provincial Higher People's Court. The meeting also elected chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and would report the election to chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and ask him to submit the namelist of the newly elected chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate to the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee for approval. The result of the election will be made public when the NPC Standing Committee gives its approval.

Seated on the rostrum were provincial leaders Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Tian Fengshan, Shan Rongfan, Wang Haiyan, Chen Yunlin, Xie Yong, Meng Qingxiang, Tang Zuohou, Wang Xianmin, Du Xianzhong, Dai Muan, Cong Fukui, Sun Kuiwen, Zhou Tienong, Yang Zhihai, Guo Shouchang, Chen Weizhi, Tan Fangzhi, (Gao Shijie), Wang Zhitian, Wu Dinghe, Wang Guiqin, Tang Lanting, and Jia Chengwen. Also seated on the rostrum were Li Jianbai, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Chen Lei and Wang Zhao, provincial-level veteran comrades; and retired comrades Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, and Wang Luming.

Reelects Governor

OW1801211193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 17 Jan 93

[Text] Harbin, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress yesterday elected Shao Qihui governor of Heilongjiang; Chen

Yunlin, Cong Fukui, Sun Kuiwen, Zhou Tienong, Yang Zhihai [2799 1807 3189], Wang Zongzhang [3769 1350 3864], and Ma Shujie [7456 3219 3381] were elected vice governors. The session also elected Sun Weiben chairman of the People's Congress Standing Committee.

Congress Session Ends

SK1801090093 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jan 93

[Text] After satisfactorily accomplishing all the items on the agenda of the session, the seven-day first session of the eighth provincial People's Congress successfully concluded at the theater of the Heilongjiang Provincial exhibition hall in Harbin on the afternoon of 17 January.

The session urged that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee, the people of all nationalities across the province should firmly grasp the favorable opportunities to promote the economic development, that has been brought about to the province through the setup of the socialist market economic system; bravely face difficulties and challenges; work in an arduous and down-to-earth manner; and make new contributions to elevating, in a faster and better manner, the economy to a new high and promoting the overall social progress.

The closing ceremony held on the afternoon of 17 January was chaired by Li Genshen, executive chairman of the session. Seated on the front row of the rostrum were executive chairmen Sun Weiben, Wang Jun, He Shoulun, Li Genshen, Zhang Ruoxian, Wang Yusheng, An Zhendong, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, Zhao Qingjing, Du Dianwu, Qu Shaowen, Xie Yong, Du Xianzhong, Zhu Dianming, Zhao Jicheng, and (Liu Hanwu). (Wang Xianming), ballot general supervisor of the session, first reported on the results of the elections of provincial deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC]. One hundred and thirty-one comrades were elected as provincial deputies to the Eighth NPC. Voting by a show of hand, the session approved the resolution on the provincial government work report, the resolution on the report on the implementation of the 1992 budget and the 1993 draft budget, the resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the seventh provincial People's Congress, the resolution on the work report of the provincial higher people's court, the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate, and the namelists of the members of seven special committees under the eighth provincial People's Congress.

Amid the music, Sun Weiben, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, issued certificates to Li Genshen, An Zhendong, Qi Guiyuan, Xie Yong, Du Xianzhong, Zhu Dianming, Zhao Jicheng, (Liu Hanwu), newly elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Liu Tongyan), newly elected secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Shao Qihui, governor of the provincial government; Chen Yunlin, Cong Fukui, Sun Kuiwen, Zhou Tienong, Yang Zhihai,

Wang Zongzhang, and Ma Shujie, vice governors of the provincial government; and Meng Qingxiang, president of the provincial higher people's court.

Governor Shao Qihui made a speech at the closing ceremony.

He said: The first session of the eighth provincial People's Congress elected new leading members of the provincial government. This indicates that the party and all people of the province have trusted us. The 10th plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee approved the overall plan of Heilongjiang Province for elevating the economy to a new high. This People's Congress session defined the major tasks and targets of the provincial government in the next five years. The major policies have been defined. The provincial government should rapidly and conscientiously organize forces to implement the policies and firmly attend to the implementation work. We should pay high attention to the suggestions as set forth at the session and exert great efforts to realistically and immediately solve the problems that can be solved immediately. The basic style of the provincial government is to make concrete efforts to really develop Heilongjiang, bring about real benefits to the people, and rapidly develop the province's reform and construction in the next five years.

Sun Weiben, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, made a closing speech at the session.

He said: The first session of the eighth provincial People's Congress is to close. At this session, 63 comrades and I were elected as members of the eighth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. This indicates that all people of the province have trusted us. During the term of office, we should realistically fulfill the duties entrusted to us by the Constitution and the law, further perfect the People's Congress system, strengthen the legislative and supervisory functions, bring into full play the role as the local organ of the state power, and exercise the right to being the master of the country.

Sun Weiben said: We hope that the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate will conscientiously implement the resolutions as adopted at this session, work under the leadership of the provincial party committee, accept the supervision by the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee, further emancipate the mind, engage in reform, do solid work, blaze new trails, grasp favorable opportunities, meet difficulties head-on, speed up the setup of the socialist market economic system, and make new and great development in the economic work and all undertakings.

Seated on the rostrum were Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Tian Fengshan, Shan Rongfan, Wang Haiyan, Chen Yunlin, Meng Qingxiang, Tang Zuohou, (Wang Xianmin), Zhang Xiangling, Cong Fukui, Sun Kuiwen, Zhou Tienong, Yang Zhihai, Huang Feng, Dai Muan, Fu Shiying, Guo Shouchang, Chen Wenzhi, Han

Fangzhi, (Wang Shiquan), (Yu Jingtang), (Wang Guiting), Tang Lanting, and Jia Chengwen. Also seated on the rostrum were Li Jianbai, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Chen Lie and Wang Zhao, provincial-level veteran comrades; and Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, and (Zhang Ruiying); retired veteran comrades.

The session successfully concluded amid the magnificent national anthem.

Heilongjiang Government Holds 1st Plenary Session

SK1901025293 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] The newly organized provincial People's Government held the first plenary session on the afternoon of 18 January. The provincial government declared the division of the routine work among governor, vice governors, and assistant governor; and also divided the 1993 work priorities of the provincial government.

Chen Yunlin, vice governor in charge of the day-to-day work of the provincial government, chaired the session, and Governor Shao Qihui gave a speech.

Governor Shao Qihui said: The major task of the provincial government is to fulfill the 12 great matters as set forth by the provincial party committee. The task is very heavy, so the provincial government should improve the work style and conscientiously attend to the work in various spheres.

Governor Shao Qihui stressed: The provincial government is honest in terms of its style. Through honest work, the provincial government will bring real progress to Heilongjiang Province and real benefits to all people in the province. The work methods of the provincial government are to grasp priorities and to eliminate difficult points. We should focus on grasping the work of petrochemical industry, forest industry, military industry, grain production trade, and coal mining industry. In regard to the administrative style, the provincial government should be strict in performing administrative affairs, strictly punish the corrupt, always be true in word and resolute in deed, and not say the things that the provincial government does not prepare to do.

Present at the session were members to the executive meetings of the provincial government, assistant governor, deputy secretary generals of the provincial government, and principal responsible persons of the units directly under the provincial government.

Among those invited to attend the session were the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, the office of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial trade union council, the provincial committee of the Communist Youth League, the provincial committee of the Communist women's federation, and the provincial federation of social sciences.

Quan Shuren Gives Speech at Plenary Session

SK1301044193 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 92 pp 1, 4

[“Excerpts” of speech given by Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, at the seventh plenary session of the seventh Liaoning Provincial party committee, entitled: “Deeply Understand and Comprehensively Implement the Guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and Grasp the 1993 Work Well”]

[Text] The 14th CPC congress is a very important meeting in our party history. The report of the 14th CPC congress is a theoretical document and a practical guiding principle for guiding us to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must deeply understand and comprehensively master and implement it in our various fields of work in close connection with reality. Deeply understanding the report, combining it well with our work, and advancing economic construction to a new stage as quickly as possible are the major indications of the achievements in implementing the 14th CPC congress guidelines.

This plenary session has adopted the “outlines of the plan” in principle. The future task is to lead the whole party and the people across the province to realize it with strenuous efforts. The “outlines of the plan” are the objectives and tasks to be fulfilled by the year of 2000. The key to realizing the “outlines of the plan” is to grasp well the first three years of work and to lay a foundation for the following five years. Therefore, speaking in terms of our work, we must keep our eyes on the future, base ourselves on the current situation, emphasize the objectives and measures for the first three years of work, and implement them well. To grasp the first three years of work well, we must begin our efforts on the first year. The year 1993 is the best opportunity for doing this. We must not lose it. This year will end after some 10 days. We should begin preparing for next year's work now.

The year 1993 will be a year for deeply implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC congress and accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and economic construction, and one for advancing continuously on the basis of the economic improvements in the whole province. Under the new international and domestic situations, we will face opportunities and challenges and have many favorable conditions, and will also come across with many new situations and problems. We must be fully mentally-prepared. The general demands of next year's work should be to set a high starting point, make big strides, and do solid work. A high starting point means that we must enhance the consciousness and steadfastness of the entire party in implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC congress and use the theory set by the 14th CPC congress and the party's basic line to test our ideology and work. Making big strides means that we must take the building of a socialist market economic system as an objective, accelerate our efforts to change the economic

system, the enterprise operational mechanism, and government functions, and achieve a higher economic construction rate and efficiency than those of 1992; doing solid work means that we must emancipate minds, seek truth from facts, proceed from reality while doing everything, use the dialectical materialist stand, viewpoint and method to study the new situation, solve new problems, and sum up new experience, work in a down-to-earth manner, and pay attention to actual results. The major work of next year is:

**1. Studying the Documents of the 14th CPC Congress
Well and Deeply Understanding and Comprehensively
Implementing the Party's Basic Theory and Basic Line
Are the Guiding Principles for Various Fields of Work**

Since the study and implementation of the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech made during his tour to South China and the 14th CPC Congress, party members, cadres and the broad masses of people across the province have further emancipated minds, unprecedentedly boosted their enthusiasm and creativity, and promoted the spirit of daring to blaze new trials and to make new efforts. A situation of vigor and vitality has emerged on all fronts. This indicates that we have enhanced our understanding of the party's basic theory and basic line. However, we cannot say that the whole party, particularly leading cadres, have deeply understood and comprehensively mastered the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line. The 14th CPC congress explicitly advanced that using the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics to arm the whole party is the fundamental task of party building. Only by deeply understanding and comprehensively mastering this theory can we enhance our consciousness and steadfastness in implementation. A failure in fully understanding this theory will inevitably cause blind action in practice. This is the root of our vacillation in practical work. Especially as there were many misunderstandings and twists in our understanding of the socialist theory over the years. In studying the documents of the 14th CPC congress, we must consciously clarify this and enable the whole party to improve greatly and to leap forward in ideology and theory.

In profoundly studying the documents of the 14th CPC National Congress, we should still stress the necessity of integrating theory with practice, emancipating the mind, and changing ideas. As another great revolution, the reform we are carrying out is aimed at liberating and developing productive forces. This revolution will certainly arouse a profound change in all of the economic, political, and cultural spheres and a change in the people's ideas and concepts, standards for behaviors, the mode of thinking, the mental state, and the sense of value.

To achieve success in this revolution, the most important thing is to emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts. The emancipation of the mind is always accompanied by practice. As there is no end to practice, so there is no end to the task of emancipating the mind. In

comparing our ideas and work against the documents of the 14th CPC National Congress, we have deeply realized that we have not done enough in emancipating our minds as the old deep-rooted concepts formed under the highly centralized planned economic system still obstruct the province's reform, opening up, and economic construction. First, we failed to extricate ourselves from the old idea of regarding only the planned economy as socialism and the market economy as capitalism and thus set the former against the latter. We dared not break with the systems, mechanisms, regulations, and methods that hampered the development of productive forces. Second, as a result of being long affected by "leftist" ideas, we feared taking the wrong direction in carrying out reforms and opening up, and full of worries, dared not make attempts to forge ahead in drawing up the advanced operational forms and managerial methods of various countries, including the capitalist countries. Third, we stuck to old ways, followed only books and the orders of higher levels rather than practice, dared not change and greatly readjust the big and all-inclusive, the small and all-inclusive, and other backward industrial structure and product mix. Fourth, we failed to break with the long-standing narrow-minded ideas of cutting apart different departments or regions, closing localities to others, and giving consideration to the benefits of one's own department.

Consequently, there were many comments within the party during the course of deepening reform and expanding the scale of reform. For instance, some people worried that the nature of socialism would change after integrating the socialist market economic system with the private ownership system. Some questioned the utilization of foreign funds to run the three types of enterprises involving foreign investment, development of the tertiary industry, lease and transfer of land to foreign countries, and real estate development, and wondered whether the land would become the concession of other countries. Some people feared that the experiment for the shareholding system by state-run enterprises and the acceleration of the development of private enterprises and individual economy would shake the foundations of public ownership. Others were pessimistic and resented reform because they felt that reform would affect the benefits of their own departments and their own personal interests. These problems have frequently manifested themselves in many fields, but, the main effects were felt in leadership. Therefore, we must, begin with leaders, closely integrate the work with reality, conscientiously study the documents of the 14th CPC National Congress, enhance our understanding, and distinguish right from wrong in ideology and theory. In ideology and concepts, we must extricate ourselves from the bonds of the highly centralized planned economic system, and should think of questions, decide policies, and engage in management in the course of carrying out reform and opening up. We should not hang onto the circle of the planned economic system, nor should we adhere to old things. In exercising judgment, we must firmly embrace the criterion of whether it is

conducive to the development of productive forces, to strengthening the comprehensive strength of the country, and to improving the people's standard of living. We should not get entangled in abstract disputes on the question of "socialism" or "capitalism." The benefits of the part and the individuals should not be the basis for judgment. We must be good at applying the correct stand, viewpoints, and methods of research and summarize the fresh experiences created by the vast number of the masses in their practice in order to better aid the constant emancipation of our minds and guide reforms, opening up, and economic construction.

2. We Should Extend the Degree of Reform With the Aim To Establish the Socialist Market Economy system.

As far as our province is concerned, transformation of the highly centralized planned economy system to a market economy more quickly has a particularly important significance. The central link of establishing the socialist market economy system is to invigorate large and medium-sized state enterprises and push them to the market economy. Whether Liaoning's more than 1,000 large and medium-sized state enterprises have truly entered the market is an important sign of whether the market economy system has been established province-wide and also the key to whether the province's economy can reach a new level. This is not only because these enterprises are both large and numerous but also because they have been shackled most seriously by the planned economy, their unitary ownership system, the system of the common big pot, and backward technology and equipment; product mix cannot meet market demand; they cannot enter the market; and they urgently need thorough reform. For these reasons, the province should make big strides in reform in several aspects:

First, we should conscientiously enforce the "regulations" and enable enterprises to become independent economic entities which carry out independent management, take responsibility for their own profits and losses, and are capable of self-development and self-restraint, and which adopt the operational and managerial methods compatible with the demand of the market economy. The province has selected 700 large and medium-sized enterprises to be the key enterprises to be improved and invigorated and to enter the market during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. This work should be conscientiously carried out next year. Through such measures as overall contract for input and output, we should thoroughly separate government functions from business management and delegate to enterprises all the power that should be delegated to them so as to provide favorable conditions for them to enter the market and conduct equal competition. After winning autonomy, enterprises should accelerate their internal reform. They should conduct in large areas the reform of the personnel, labor, and distribution systems next year.

Second, we should actively conduct experiment on the system of multiple ownership while keeping public ownership predominant. Adopting a multiple ownership

system based on public ownership is an important measure for deepening the economic structural reform and for the transition to the socialist market economy. We should promote the shareholding system more rapidly; collect funds by encouraging legal entities, workers, and people from all walks of society to purchase shares; encourage foreign investment; and facilitate the rational flow and optimal disposition of property. We should achieve great progress in this work in 1993.

Third, we should adjust product mix more rapidly in line with market demand. We should rely on science and technology to develop new products, create brand name products with the guidance of the market, and vary our products. We should strive to open up the domestic and the world markets; use foreign funds, technology, and raw materials; and, in particular, select some old enterprises to conduct technical reform more rapidly with foreign funds or establish joint ventures or cooperative enterprises with foreign firms. All large and medium-sized enterprises should seize the opportunity presented by restoration of China's status as a signatory to GATT to expand exports and increase foreign exchange earnings.

Fourth, we should establish enterprise groups more rapidly. We should do a good job in establishing enterprise groups in the iron and steel, machinery, petrochemical, electronic, light and textile, and construction industries. Enterprise groups may be established by state enterprises or enterprises of the same trades. We also encourage enterprises of different trades and different ownership systems to establish groups. When conditions permit, trans-regional or trans-national groups may be established gradually. Through the development of enterprise groups, we should optimize the disposition of assets, and enhance precision and intensive processing, specialization and intensive management of products. The organization of enterprise groups may be carried out on a voluntary basis and through mutual purchase of shares, cooperation and joint management; through leasing, amalgamation, and purchase; or through classifying some specialized independent economic entities in large enterprises, and may organize enterprise groups on this basis. We should enable enterprises joining these groups to share benefits and to jointly take risks in enhancing production capacity, updating and upgrading products, carrying out technological transformation, and developing banking business, trade and the market.

Fifth, we should actively grasp the establishment and cultivation of markets. State-owned large and medium-sized enterprises should use their own advantages to run the market or to positively participate in market business. It is necessary to actively run the tertiary industry, implement the method of focusing on one industry while carrying out other business. We should continue to build, cultivate and develop the capital goods markets as well as the markets of essential production factors such as the banking, scientific, technological, labor service, personnel, consulting, information markets in a planned and pinpoint manner, and strive to successfully run a batch of national and international markets.

3. We Should Concentrate Efforts on Grasping the New Economic Point of Increase, and Push the Whole Province's Economy to a New Stage

To push the economy to a new stage, we must establish a new point of departure for economic growth. Establishing a higher basis for economic growth to push the overall situation to a new level is one of the most important ideas to accelerating economic development in our province.

First, we should focus on developing large-scale farming with township enterprises as a pillar. In line with the principle of high yield, quality, and high efficiency, we should further readjust the agricultural structure, rely on science and technology to build infrastructure facilities, readjust variety and structure, increase the multiple cropping acreage, focus on raising the per-unit area yield, and steadily raise the grain output. We should give full play to our province's favorable natural conditions, suit measures to local conditions, adopt flexible policies, and actively support the development of good quality and high-efficiency agriculture. We should pay special attention to accelerating the development of coastal resources, actively develop aquaculture and processing industry, speed up the building of rural markets and service system and form them into a network as quickly as possible.

We should regard township enterprises as the focal point of realizing the whole province's new economic point of departure, grasp it well, give further support in terms of policies, and enable them to continuously take a lead in the course of increasing the whole province's economy. In coastal areas, border areas, and areas along railways, we should combine development with improvement, and develop a group of fair-sized key enterprises which are competitive domestically and internationally with high-level technological installations. Areas that were late starting economic development and lie in outlying areas, should be given special policies. These areas should play up their advantages and resources, and pay attention to developing the mining industry, the processing of farm and sideline products, and animal husbandry production. Continued efforts should be made to give play to the advantages of large and medium-sized cities as well as large and medium-sized enterprises and do a good job in running cooperative enterprises in cities and townships. All township enterprises should pay great attention to raising their own production and operational levels as well as their product quality and economic efficiency.

Second, we should raise the level of intensity and precision in processing products. In the course of readjusting the structure, it is necessary to expedite the development of precise and intensively-processed products with high technology content and great additional value, and concentrate investments on projects that the whole province's overall situation of economic development, and rapidly make them attain a fair scale. This is a strategic principle which must be grasped well. As for the precision and intensive processing projects that have been

arranged, we should accelerate their construction rate and put them into production as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, all localities should select a batch of major products that require a small input but yield high output, and do a good job in developing them.

Third, we should vigorously develop new high-tech industries. The backwardness of new high-tech industries is an important reason behind the province's slow economic development and poor competitiveness. We should put new high-tech in a leading position and take the path of rejuvenating Liaoning with science and technology in order to have rapid economic development. Our province has a galaxy of skilled persons, a rich scientific research foundation, and conditions for developing new high-tech industries. We should do a good job in developing the new high-tech park zones as approved by the state and make them become the provincial foundation for developing new high-tech. We should implement policies to attract domestic and foreign scientific research institutions, institutions of higher learning, and enterprises to enter the zones; and pay particular attention to developing new high-tech industries relating to the upgrading of the provincial economic level, such as automatic control, electronics technology, biological engineering, marine technology, and newly developed materials. We should organize scientific research institutions and universities of the state, departments and commissions, localities, and enterprises and divide work. We should make input and work out policies to accelerate transformation of scientific research findings into real productive forces, allow science professionals and technicians who make contributions to become rich ahead of others, and fully mobilize their enthusiasm.

Fourth, we should expand the cooperation with foreign countries and positively develop three types of foreign-funded enterprises and export trade. We should continue to expand the scale of opening to the outside world, bring in foreign capital to run three types of foreign-funded enterprises, and develop, according to state approvals, the economic and technological development zones, new economic zones, and border economic cooperation zones. We should grasp favorable opportunities to expand international cooperation and make new breakthroughs in attracting investment by large international enterprises, large companies, and large consortiums and developing large high-tech projects. Simultaneously, we should positively establish the development zones as approved by the province and cities and designate them as new growth points for economic development of the province and cities. We should strengthen the management of three types of foreign-funded enterprises and ensure that these enterprises develop in a sound manner and noticeably increase their growth rate and economic results. We should regard the acceleration of the development of foreign economic relations and trade as a key point to promote the development of the provincial economy and firmly attend to it. We should grasp favorable opportunities, comprehensively pioneer international markets, bring in capital, expand the scale of export, and elevate the foreign economic relations and trade to a new high.

Fifth, we should regard tertiary industry as a pillar industry of the national economy and attend to it. Primary, secondary, and tertiary industries are inter-linked. The development of tertiary industry will support and promote the development of primary and secondary industries. Tertiary industry, with less input, faster efficiency, and larger number of employees, is an economic sphere that registers the fastest growth rate in the nineties. At present, the output value of tertiary industry accounts for less than 30 percent of the GNP. This not only does not suit the economic development of the province but also has become a focal point affecting the acceleration of economic development. Therefore, we should try every possible means to develop tertiary industry and make it upgrade its position in the national economy. We should pay equal attention to developing the state's collective, individual, and private sectors of the economy and also expand, in a planned manner, the scale of using foreign capital to develop tertiary industry.

4. We Should Transform Office Functions More Rapidly To Provide Favorable Conditions for Establishing the Socialist Market Economy System.

Establishment of the socialist market economy system poses an increasingly urgent demand for transforming the functions of government offices. To change the functions, on the one hand, government managerial departments should thoroughly delegate to enterprises all the power that belongs to them and see to it that government functions are separated from business management. They should never withhold the power that should be delegated to enterprises as stipulated by the state and the provincial party committee and government, and they should conduct inspections conscientiously on how the power has been delegated. On the other hand, plans for the reform of the government administrative system should be formulated sooner so that the focuses of government work can be truly shifted to planning, having a good command of policies, giving information guidance, conducting organizational coordination, improving service, and exercising inspection and supervision. We should improve the scientific macroeconomic managerial system and methods. County- and township-level structural reform should be started across the board next year, and experiments should be conducted at the provincial and city levels. We should support office cadres who leave their posts to establish economic entities and study and formulate relevant policies to help them get rid of misgivings.

Based on the demand for establishing the socialist market economy system, governments at all levels should regard it as their work focuses for next year to actively cultivate and develop the market system, establish a perfect social security system, and establish necessary rules and regulations for macro regulation and control.

5. We Should Strengthen Party Building and Improve Party Leadership To Provide a Powerful Political Guarantee for Raising the Economy to a New Level.

To make sure that the economy reaches a new level more rapidly and successfully and that the goals of the "outlines of the plan" are attained, we should always give attention to strengthening party building, achieving success in building the spiritual civilization, and ensuring simultaneous attention and competence to the two aspects of work.

First, the endeavor of strengthening and improving party leadership is currently epitomized in whether party organizations can conform to and lead well the great change of establishing the socialist market economy system. As this is a new task for the entire party, we should effect a great change in our ideological understanding, managerial systems, and leadership methods. To our party leaders at all levels, it is a severe test whether they can control this change. The emergence of new things and new problems is inevitable. Therefore, toward the new things, we should emancipate our mind, seek truth from facts, and actively support them. We should fully note that the notorious cases emerging in society during this change are exactly the reflection of Liaoning's failure of the past many years in fully emancipating the mind and making big strides. They represent not only new trials in establishing the socialist market economy system but also an impact on the outdated concepts and habits taking shape under the original economic system. Party leaders at all levels should remain calm in face of the numerous arguments and make specific analysis of the various problems cropping up during the change. They should summarize and disseminate fresh experiences in a timely manner, conscientiously handle problems and contradictions, and correct mistakes in a timely manner. Local party committees at all levels should always take economic construction as the central task and strengthen leadership over economic work.

Second, we should step up efforts to build leading bodies and train and select successors to carry on socialist causes. Early next year, new leading bodies will be elected at the provincial, city, and county levels, and we should achieve success in the following work. 1) We should organize well the leading bodies which persist in the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, and which are supported by the masses, united as one, bold in pioneering the way forward, and capable of leading reform, opening up, and the modernization program. 2) We should make a new breakthrough in selecting young cadres and place them in certain leading posts to enable them to undergo training in the process of work. Leading bodies at all levels should have a certain number of young cadres. Leading bodies should step up efforts to improve their way of thinking, improve unity, and take the initiative in implementing the principle of democratic centralism. Those which are not united and coordinated, fail in implementing democratic centralism, and have internal conflicts should be criticized, educated, or reshuffled in a timely manner so that no work will be delayed. We should achieve success in the reform of the personnel system

related to cadres, abolish the concepts and regulations incompatible with the establishment of the socialist market economy system, introduce the mechanism of competition to the management of cadres, and select the superior and eliminate the inferior in an open and equal manner and in line with the principle of competition and selection of the best. We should relax control on the use of personnel, delegate cadre management power to lower levels, and make sure that management of personnel and management of work are closely coordinated.

Third, we should persist in the anticorruption struggle and establish close party-populace ties. In the process of reform and opening up, we should intensify the education of party members, especially cadres with party membership, on the party's purpose, party spirit, party discipline, and the party's fine traditions to improve their political quality and ability to resist corruption. It is wrong to consider development of the party's fine traditions and work styles unnecessary or a small matter not worth attention when developing the socialist market economy. It is all the more wrong to think that the efforts to oppose corruption and strengthen party discipline would affect reform and opening up. Leading organs and leading bodies at all levels should set strict demands on themselves and act as good examples. All trades and professions, especially economic management departments, supervision departments, public utility departments, and public security, judicial, and procuratorial departments, should regard honest administration and correction of unhealthy trends as important work, voluntarily subject themselves to the supervision of the masses, and establish a good image of party organizations and party members among the masses.

Fourth, we should step up efforts to build the spiritual civilization. The spiritual civilization should be built with the focus on the change of establishing the socialist market economy system, and its priority should be the improvement of people's quality. We should attach importance to developing cultural and educational undertakings to improve the material conditions for improving the spiritual civilization. We should implement relevant party policies to boost the enthusiasm of the personnel of the cultural, art, social science, and other fields. We should strengthen the building of the contingent of ideological and political workers, improve work methods, summarize experiences in a timely

manner, and raise the level of work. We should strengthen democracy and the legal system and achieve success in tackling public security problems comprehensively to create a good social environment for accelerating reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Liaoning People's Congress Session Ends 15 Jan

SK1601042993 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] The sixth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress ended in Shenyang on 15 January.

The second plenary session, that was held on the morning of 15 January, was presided over by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Attending the session as executive chairmen were Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Wang Guangzhong, Shang Wen, Wang Julu, Tang Hongguang, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Cui Ronghan, Zuo Kun, Cheng Jinxiang, Li Jun, Yu Xiling, Chen Suzhi, Bi Xizhen, and Gao Jizhong.

The item on the agenda of the plenary session was to elect deputies of Liaoning Province to the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]. At the plenary session, 146 people, including Chen Muhua, Aisin Giorro Pujie, Quan Shuren, Yue Qifeng, Sun Qi, Feng Yousong, Zuo Kun, Chen Suzhi, and Wen Shizhen, were elected as Liaoning Province deputies to the Eighth NPC. The namelist of the deputies as elected at this session will be submitted to the delegates' credentials committee of the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.

At the closing ceremony, Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, urged that the newly elected deputies to the Eighth NPC should firmly remember the heavy trust all people of the province entrust in them and make due contributions to building the democratic politics of socialism with Chinese characteristics and speeding up reform, open up, and economic construction.

Present at the session as voting or non-voting deputies were Yue Qifeng, Sun Qi, Zhang Guoguang, Li Guozhong, Wen Shizhen, Xiao Zuofu, Zhang Rongmao, Cong Zhenglong, Guo Tingbiao, Xia Huangtian, Liu Zenghao, and (Xu Zheng).

Wu Xueqian Sends Greetings to Taiwan Compatriots

*OW2101091793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850
GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian has sent his Spring Festival greetings to the compatriots in Taiwan, wishing them a happy life in the New Year.

The greetings were read out through the Central People's Radio Broadcasting Station and the China Central Television.

In the message, Wu said, "we sincerely hope that in the New Year, the political situation in Taiwan will be stable, the economy will develop, and the people will be prosperous and happy."

He expressed the hope that the economic and cultural exchanges between the two sides will be extended in the New Year.

He urged the Taiwan authorities to free themselves of doubts and misgivings and to make tangible efforts to contribute to the development of the relations between the mainland and Taiwan and the early reunification of the country.

He reviewed the progress in the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait over the past year, saying that the increasing exchanges and co-operation have helped promote economic development, social progress, and mutual understanding between the people on the

two sides of the Taiwan Strait and are conducive to promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

Official Discusses Cross-Strait Relations

OW2001211093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1104 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—According to a report from RENMIN ZHENG XIE BAO [PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATION NEWS] on 21 January, Wang Daohan, president of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait, made a statement on the development of cross-strait relations during an interview with reporters on the eve of the Spring Festival.

President Wang Daohan pointed out: Initial economic and trade cooperation and bilateral exchanges in some areas between the two sides of the strait have made a breakthrough of great significance. I have noticed that, in some of his recent remarks, Mr. Li Teng-hui expressed that he attaches importance to cooperation on developing cross-strait relations. I hope the Taiwan authorities will take real action.

President Wang Daohan also said: In the new year, I hope I can meet at an early date with Chairman Ku Chen-fu of the Straits Exchange Foundation to seek greater progress in business negotiations between the two sides. I hope regular negotiating channels at various levels will be established as soon as possible to defuse hostility, remove obstacles, dismiss previous ill will, promote exchanges, and bring about the motherland's reunification at an earlier date.

Ministry on President Clinton, Trade Pressure

OW2101092793 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The inauguration of the Clinton administration will indirectly help Taiwan's exports to expand. But the U.S. pressure during bilateral trade negotiations with Taiwan will also increase. This is according to an Economic Ministry's analysis.

Meanwhile, Bill Clinton will bring greater opportunities for Taiwan businessmen who have invested in or plan to invest in Mainland China.

U.S. voters consider President Clinton to be a symbol of reform and hope for a brightening of the gloomy American economy. After he takes office, Clinton can probably boost the morale of the American people in the short term and help invigorate economic vitality. In substance, Clinton calls for slashing the budget and the trade deficit and the expansion of public investment to advance competitiveness.

If these measures are taken effectively, the U.S. real economic growth rate for 1993 is expected to top 4 percent, 0.7 percentage point higher than the previous projection.

Editorial on President Clinton's Responsibility

OW2001191193 Taipei CNA in English 1415 GMT 20 Jan 93

[CNA EXPRESS NEWS Editorial: "Passing of the Torch"]

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—The following editorial appeared in Wednesday's [20 Jan] EXPRESS NEWS, an evening daily published by Central News Agency.

Former Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton's inauguration of the 42nd President of the United States marks the passing of the torch from the generation of World War II to the generation of baby-boomers who will steer their country through the uncharted waters of the post-cold war [words indistinct] if the events in the past few months are any guide, the world will not be safe in the coming years. Even though the nightmare of a massive nuclear war no longer exists, civil wars and regional conflicts resulting from racial and religious differences are likely to be more violent than in the past, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction will be a bigger threat to the world than ever before.

Almost all of these problems have something to do with the collapse of the Soviet Union in one way or another, and the biggest threat to the peace in the world now is a failure of Russia's economic and political reforms.

Given all President George Bush's foreign policy achievements, he has not really come to grip with the

complicated situation in the new world. But as the world's only superpower, the United States will find it difficult to continue to turn a blind eye to what happens outside the United States.

There [words indistinct] American interests, Clinton will have to stand up to the challenges of the outside world despite his campaign pledge to give top priorities to domestic issues.

Clinton has said repeatedly that his first foreign policy priority and his first domestic policy priority are one and the same, and that is to revitalize the US economy. To revitalize the US economy, however, is a long-term goal, but world crises need immediate attention. A telling example is Russia where there is already some backtracking on economic reforms, and it is doubted how long Boris Yeltsin can hold it without tangible aid from the West.

In fact, what the world [words indistinct] leadership in creating a new world order in which the United Nations will play the key role in not only peace-keeping but peace-making as well, and Russia will be given every chance to succeed in its democratic experiment.

Legislature Ratifies Copyright Pact With U.S.

OW2001143793 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The legislature has with reservations ratified the ROC [Republic of China]-U.S. copyright protection agreement, with eight out of a total of 22 articles of the pact set aside for further negotiations with Washington. The parliament resolved that it pass the agreement mainly as a response to a dilemma. There were always controversial articles of the text which, if enforced, would undermine the interests of local people. But if the legislature failed to approve the agreement, the U.S. would cite the Special 301 provision under the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act to launch retaliatory measures against Taiwan imports to America.

The eight articles to resolve are considered to run counter to the U.S. Constitution, the International Copyright Convention, and the ROC Copyright Law, and therefore should be subject to further negotiations between representatives from both nations. After a careful discussion, lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition parties agreed to pass the remaining 14 provisions of the accord.

Minister Hsiao Pledges To Protect Copyrights

OW1901094593 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 19 (CNA)—Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang said Monday [18 January] that the Government of the Republic of China [ROC] is determined to protect intellectual property rights (IPR).

saying that those who infringe on copyrights will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

"The determination to protect owners of intellectual property rights should not be questioned," Hsiao made the remarks when meeting with Eric Smith, executive director and general counsel of the US International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA).

The minister told Smith that protecting IPR is in the interests of both countries. All the nation needs for now, Hsiao said, is a method of implementing the existing protective measures.

To be specific, Hsiao indicated that his ministry would summon a meeting to coordinate IPR efforts between relevant government agencies.

Smith, who was invited at the invitation of the Chinese National Federation of Industries, visited the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) and attended a seminar earlier Monday.

During the seminar, Smith raised several questions regarding protection of American intellectual property rights. For one, he hoped the government of the Republic of China would come up with an explanation for its poor performance in fighting compact disc copycats.

ROC police for the first time seized evidence of CD copycats in August 1991, though the culprits have not yet been punished by the local court, Smith pointed out.

Smith expressed concern over "parallel imports of genuine products," claiming that the practice has damaged the interests of local American film agents.

The American visitor also hoped that the ROC Government would thoroughly crack down on illegal TV channels and MTV parlors as copyrighted films are frequently shown there without permission.

IIPA, according to the BOFT, is one of the most influential US groups pushing for IPR protection, and its report on the issue is an important reference for the US trade representative in its review of intellectual property protection.

Foreign Minister Returns From South Africa

OW1801092093 Taipei CNA in English 0745 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—South African black leader Nelson Mandela will visit the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan later this year, Foreign Minister Chien Fu said over the weekend.

"Mandela has personally accepted my invitation to visit Taiwan and a date will be set soon," reported Chien upon his return from a six-day visit to South Africa.

During his stay in Pretoria, Chien met Mandela of the African National Congress (ANC), for wide-ranging talks.

"During our talks, the respected black leader expressed his admiration for Taiwan's economic progress and political reforms," the minister recalled.

Chien said Mandela hopes to visit Taiwan in the near future to see for himself the everyday life of Taiwan people.

Mandela visited Peking last year and the ROC Government hopes the ANC leader can visit here this year.

Chien left for South Africa Jan. 10 to chair a meeting of ROC mission chiefs in Africa. He also met with high-ranking South African officials, including President K.W. de Klerk, on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

South Africa is one of the 29 countries that maintain diplomatic ties with the ROC.

Report on Meeting With ANC

OW2001091093 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Nelson Mandela, chairman of the African National Congress [ANC], told Frederick Chien, foreign affairs minister, that the ANC has no position on the China issue. Mandela did note that he hopes that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are able to solve their dispute peacefully.

Minister Chien said that the ROC [Republic of China] is (forwarding) its experiences in the development of small and medium enterprises to South Africa, and is assisting the African nation in establishing a training center. Chien said that the training center is one means to create closer relations between blacks and whites in South Africa.

Foreign Minister Chien has met with a number of black and white leaders during his current trip to South Africa. During his visit, he has received further assurances from the white president on the stability of relations between the two countries. At the same time, Chien's meeting with high-ranking officials from the ANC has made for significant [words indistinct] ties between the ROC and black South Africa.

Visiting Paraguayan Senator Discusses Friendship

OW1401085693 Taipei CNA in English 0826 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 14 (CNA)—Pedro Hugo Pena [spelling of name as received], vice speaker of the Senate of the Republic of Paraguay, stressed the long-standing friendship between the Republic of China [ROC] and Paraguay and said that Paraguay would like to borrow the ROC national development experience.

Senator Pena, heading a 10-member Paraguayan mission, called on President Li Teng-hui Wednesday. This is Pena's third visit to the ROC.

President Li Teng-hui said that the two countries can expand their cooperation in the future from the agricultural sector alone to finance and industry.

The Paraguayan visitors arrived in Taipei Wednesday for a week-long visit.

Cabinet Sets Immigration Quota for Mainlanders

OW1601085793 Taipei CNA in English 0841 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—The cabinet on Thursday [14 January] approved regulations governing settlement of mainland Chinese in Taiwan.

Under the regulations, a maximum 350 mainlanders will be allowed to settle in Taiwan in 1993.

The regulations were drafted by the Mainland Affairs Council in accordance with the statute on relations between the people on Taiwan and the mainland.

Of the 1993 immigration quota, 300 will be granted to mainlanders with Taiwan spouses. The remaining 50 will be reserved for mainland Chinese who need to settle in Taiwan to undertake economic, educational, technological and cultural studies or for political reasons.

Based on humanitarian considerations, the government will give preferential treatment to mainland Chinese married before 1949 whose spouses moved to Taiwan with the ruling Kuomintang after the Chinese Communists took control of the mainland.

Their immigration is not subject to the annual quota and will be processed first, a mainland affairs official said.

The immigration quota for mainlanders will be revised annually, depending on objective conditions, the official said.

The immigration regulations will take effects after being approved by the legislature.

Repatriation of Mainlanders Halted Due to Weather

OW1601090793 Taipei CNA in English 0846 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—The repatriation of a large number of illegal mainland immigrants suspended Friday [15 January] due to bad weather, a ranking Red Cross official said.

"The plan of returning more mainland stowaways before the Lunar New Year has been halted for the time being

because of bad weather," said Chang Sung-mao, secretary-general of the Red Cross Society of the Republic of China [ROC], the civic body responsible for the repatriation.

Unrest was recently among the 2,000 illegal mainland immigrants being detained here, with the Chinese New Year approaching.

A mainland sailor, nabbed last November for intruding into the nation's territorial waters, jumped from the window of a detention house Friday in suburban Taipei, injuring himself.

Altogether, 28 mainland customs and security officers as well as sailors on board "The Minningchi No. 3" were held by the ROC Navy when allegedly executing official duties.

A local district court recently gave acquittals to the 15 sailors detained during the maritime incident. Ma Ying-jeou, vice chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, said Friday that the 15 will be returned to the mainland before the Lunar New Year, which falls on Jan. 23.

The 13 mainland officers, sentenced to jail terms of up to two years, will stay on, according to Ma.

As a matter of fact, Chang stressed, the Red Cross societies of both sides have accelerated the pace of repatriations since last September.

He noted that 154 stowaways were returned to the mainland on Jan. 8 and another 226 on Wednesday.

More than 1,000 illegal mainland immigrants have been escorted to the offshore island of Matsu awaiting their return home.

Mainland Dissident Journalist Visits Taipei

OW1601091593 Taipei CNA in English 0819 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—Mainland dissident journalist Dai Qing arrived here Friday [15 January] for a weeklong visit from the United States.

Dai, who just completed a year of studies at Harvard University on a Nieman Fellowship, said she has long wanted to visit here to learn firsthand about Taiwan.

Dai also said that she hoped to return to GUANGMING DAILY where she had worked from 1982 until her arrest by the authorities for her support of the democratic movement in the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989.

Dai's trip was arranged by a local magazine, THE ECHO, for which she has been writing since her release from prison.

Dai, 51, said folklore has been her primary interest, and she intends to write on it after her return to Mainland China.

Addresses Ideology in China

HK2001113793 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT
20 Jan 93

[By Lawrence Chung]

[Text] Taipei, Jan 20 (AFP)—China has made no changes to its political system in the last year but has improved its international image by allowing some of the government's critics to go abroad, dissident journalist Dai Qing said here Wednesday.

But Dai, on a week-long visit to Taiwan after a year spent studying in the United States, said in an interview that she was hopeful that economic reforms boosted early last year by patriarch Deng Xiaoping would eventually lead to political liberalisation.

"There has been no change at all in the political ideology of the Chinese authorities," said the 50-year-old former reporter for the GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO], who spent 10 months in prison after the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations.

But China had become more adept at gestures to improve its image abroad, Dai said.

"The release of Wang Ruowang is a good example," Dai said. "Wang could do nothing to harm them but by releasing him, Beijing improved its international image."

Wang, a 74-year-old dissident writer from Shanghai was allowed to leave China last month to become a visiting scholar at Columbia University in New York.

The long-time critic of the Communist Party had been released from prison in October 1990 after being jailed for his role in the 1989 protests but remained on parole and was barred from leaving the country.

Relaxations of certain controls over the press such as allowing the privatisation of some local newspapers were only cosmetic, Dai said.

"The Communists still keep their censorship system ... and still control the press," she said.

Dai said she was optimistic that economic reforms enshrined by the Communist Party at their congress in October would eventually lead to a slackening of political strictures.

"I deeply believe that economic reforms can affect the political condition. When the Chinese economy becomes more and more liberalised, it will influence political development."

Dai, who spent a year studying on a Neiman fellowship at Harvard University, said she saw the leaders of China's exiled dissident community while in the United States "but as friends, not as organisers of the pro-democracy movement, because basically I disagree with their views."

The exiled dissidents were trying to promote Western-style democracy for China, which was not what the country needed, Dai said.

"We have to determine what is democracy and whether China needs this," she said. "They promote democracy because they don't want the Communist Party but the party controls everything and it would be too high a price to pay to eradicate them."

"China should have a good political system accepted by most people and the present system is not really welcomed by most people so it is necessary for us to improve it."

"Many people feel I'm going home to press for dramatic reforms. I might be critical of the government but I criticise it just because I want it to improve," she said.

Dai was visiting Taiwan en route back to China at the invitation of ECHO magazine, which is to hire her as a writer when she returns to Beijing.

The journalist was barred from returning to her job at the GUANGMING DAILY after she was released from prison but was allowed to take up her scholarship in the United States in 1991.

Space Program Seeks Partner for Satellite

OW1201093893 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 12 (CNA)—The National Space Program Office (NSPO) is to sponsor a bidders conference Thursday [14 Jan] in Taipei to seek a qualified partner from the international satellite supplier community to assist it with the development of the Republic of China [ROC]’s first national satellite ROCSAT-1.

ROCSAT-1 is a "light" satellite weighing approximately 400 kg and will conduct up to seven scientific and technological experiments in a low-earth orbit environment. The satellite is scheduled for launch into a low latitude inclined orbit before the end of 1997.

The NSPO has released a draft request for proposal (RFP) which describes the scope and approach of this procurement for the ROCSAT-1 segment development. Comments on the draft RFP are welcome, an NSPO spokesman said Tuesday.

The conference will be held at the Taipei International Convention Center. A spacecraft component open forum will be held on Friday at the same location.

Hong Kong

Official Receives U.S. Group From Hong Kong

HK1801141893 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0936 GMT 18 Jan 93

[By Lu Tong (0712 1749)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Wang Qiren, deputy director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, met this afternoon the five-member delegation of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, led by Lyn Edinger.

Wang Qiren congratulated Lyn Edinger for having been elected chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. He said that the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong has, over the years, done much beneficial work in enhancing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and in promoting trade development and Hong Kong's prosperity. He hoped the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong can realize further development in the future.

Answering the guest's question on the legal effect of the contracts, deeds, and agreements issued by the Hong Kong Government and straddling 1997, Wang Qiren stressed that the examination and approval of contracts, deeds, and agreements, which is a government function, must first be allowed by the Chinese side; otherwise, the future Special Administrative Region [SAR] Government will not honor them. This is stipulated by the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, and is reasonable. But he also said that the follow-up work in which the Chinese side participates in examining the various contracts mentioned above will soon begin and, concerning a majority of the general contracts, they will be dealt with "once and for all." Concerning those important contracts which require the future SAR Government to shoulder responsibility, the Chinese side will also adopt a positive attitude.

Wang Qiren reiterated that the Chinese side has never interfered in nongovernmental contracts, deeds, and agreements. China welcomes foreign investors in Hong Kong and, provided that they abide by the local operational rules, their interests will be protected.

Concerning the current controversy between China and the UK over Hong Kong, Wang Qiren said that there can only be one solution; that is, Patten must return to the track of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and a series of agreements and understandings which have already been reached by China and the UK. He said it was not a problem of whether or not we want democracy, but a problem of whether we should keep promises or not. He said that the current row has been stirred up completely by Patten alone, and that the Chinese side "feels it is impolite to receive something and not give something back," so the Chinese side can only oblige him and fight to the finish.

Wang Qiren told the guests that China hopes the political, economic, and other aspects of Hong Kong can develop steadily during the second half of the transition period. However, no matter what happens, no one should be afraid, and Hong Kong's prosperity and stability after 1997 is guaranteed.

Lyn Edinger and others expressed full confidence in Hong Kong and its future.

Wang Qiren also talked about Sino-U.S. trade, and answered some questions on law and order in Hong Kong raised by the guests.

Chen Zouer, head of the first department of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, was present at the meeting.

Calls Patten Cause of Dispute

HK1901103693 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
19 Jan 93 p 12

[Report by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "While Meeting Delegation From American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, Wang Qiren Stresses Sino-British Row Is Triggered by Chris Patten Himself, and the Chinese Side Believes 'It Is Impolite Not To Return After Receiving'"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (WEN WEI PO)—Wang Qiren, deputy director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said this afternoon in Beijing when meeting a visiting delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, that the Chinese side still hopes Mr. Patten can return to the track of Sino-British cooperation as soon as possible. If Mr. Patten abandons his political reform plan and "conforms in three areas," things will become easy.

This afternoon, in the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Wang Qiren met the six-member delegation of American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, led by Lyn Edinger, and made the above remarks when asked whether China and the UK could reach agreement on the current Hong Kong problem. Wang Qiren said: Our attitude is very clear and persistent; that is, we want a steady transition during the second half of Hong Kong's transition period, and to avoid big changes in the political and economic frameworks. "Causing trouble" in these areas is not good for Hong Kong. He said the essence of the current problem is not a problem of democracy, but a problem of whether promises should be kept. We think that there is nothing wrong with developing democracy; however, it must suit Hong Kong's situation and be gradual and orderly. Just like driving a car, we cannot drive as fast as we want, but have to look at the road surface; only when the traffic is not busy and when traffic regulations are established can we drive faster. Wang Qiren stressed that the current dispute involves the problem of returning to the mainland the sovereignty over Hong Kong; and, on this point, we cannot make any more concessions. At the same

time, Hong Kong people will not let the democracy problem stir up trouble in Hong Kong's economy.

Concerning the current controversy between China and the UK over the Hong Kong problem, Wang Qiren said there can only be one solution; that is, Patten must return to the track of Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and a series of agreements and understandings already reached by China and the UK. He said that the current dispute has been solely caused by Patten, and that China feels "it is impolite not to return after receiving," and can only hold him legally obliged and fight to the finish.

When the guests asked questions on the statement by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, issued on 30 November 1992 and centered on the contracts, deeds, and agreements which straddle 1997, Wang Qiren said that according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the British Government's rule over Hong Kong ends on 30 June 1997; whereas the Basic Law says clearly in the beginning that our country resumes sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997. This involves a very big problem of sovereignty and principle, as well as a major problem of legal norms. Concerning the problems which require the future Special Administrative Region Government to shoulder responsibility, the current British Hong Kong Government cannot make decisions on behalf of it. He said that in the statement issued by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, only government behavior was targeted, not civil contracts. On this problem, the Chinese Government will have follow-up measures, and the Chinese side will take a positive attitude toward the matters which have a bearing on the people's well-being and which involve Hong Kong's customary practices; tackle them as soon as possible; and solve them "once and for all." For example, it will take effective measures to recognize title deeds and bank licenses. Wang Qiren asked the guests to feel at ease, and said that concerning the problem of maintaining Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability, the Chinese side will do its best.

Wang Qiren asked the Hong Kong people not to worry too much about the temporary difficulties at this moment. He said: "We are confident that no matter what storms blow in Hong Kong, after they subside, Hong Kong can maintain prosperity and stability as usual. After 1997, Hong Kong must be more prosperous and stable than it is now."

Wang Qiren congratulated Lyn Edinger for having been elected chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. He said that the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong has, over the years, done much useful work to enhance the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and to promote trade development and Hong Kong's prosperity. He hoped the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong can realize further development in the future.

During the meeting, they also talked about Sino-U.S. relations and the problem of law and order in Hong Kong. Chen Zouer, head of the first department of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, participated in the meeting.

Official on Airport Impasse With UK

HK1501152593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1216 GMT 15 Jan 93

[By reporters Lu Tong (0712 1749) and Gan Zhebin (3927 0772 2430)]

[Text] At an interview with the reporters this morning, Wang Qiren, deputy director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said the problem with the new airport can be readily resolved so long as China and the UK abide by the new airport memorandum.

Wang Qiren said: China has always endorsed the proposal for building a new airport in Hong Kong because the handling capacity of Kai Tak Airport is becoming more and more saturated, and it is indeed necessary to build a new airport to ensure Hong Kong's prosperity and development. To this end, China and the UK signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] in September 1991 on the construction of a new airport. The problem now is that the British Hong Kong Government violated the MOU and made new financing proposals, incessantly increasing the budgeted investment in the new airport. Within the short space of a few months the cost increase rate reached over 13 percent. Furthermore, the rate of return on the airport railway will only reach 2 percent by 2036. This is bound to encumber the future Special Administrative Region [SAR] Government with a big burden and will eventually add to the burden on Hong Kong's taxpayers.

Wang Qiren pointed out: As long as the British Hong Kong Government truly abides by the spirit of the new airport MOU, upholds the principle of low cost and high efficiency, and refrains from leaving heavy liabilities to the SAR Government, the building of the new airport will be possible. If the British Hong Kong Government fails to consult the Chinese side and handle things in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the MOU, China will not make any promises. If the British Hong Kong authorities are bent on having their own way, allocate funds unilaterally, and act on their own, China will not be held responsible for any of the consequences.

In response to a question about the possibility of replacing Hong Kong's new airport with Shenzhen's Huangtian Airport, Wang Qiren said: Some Hong Kong people did offer this suggestion and tentative idea, which has caught our attention.

Official Says Shenzhen Airport Not in Competition

HK1301030393 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Connie Law]

[Text] Shenzhen and Chek Lap Kok airports would not be in competition, the vice-mayor of Shenzhen, Mr Wang Zhongfu, said yesterday.

Asked if the Shenzhen airport would replace Hong Kong's new airport in the future, Mr Wang said the

central government had clear directions that Hong Kong affairs would be left to Hong Kong people.

And he stressed that the two airports would be complementary, in the same way as the two economies depended on each other.

China has reportedly suggested Hong Kong businessmen consider scrapping the plan to build Chek Lap Kok and use Shenzhen airport instead.

Mr Wang believed that, as Shenzhen and Hong Kong developed, an increasing number of people would use the two airports. The Shenzhen airport could help relieve the traffic of Chek Lap Kok and vice versa.

He said there was a need for Shenzhen's transportation system to meet international standards and the construction of the airport was a vital part for the development of the city.

He disclosed that Shenzhen airport's second phase developments would start at the end of the year and would take two or three years to complete.

It would include the construction of a second runway, 3.8 kilometres long and 70 metres wide, and a second airport terminal, which would have a floor area of 100,000 square metres.

The vice-mayor also disagreed with claims that the development of the Yantian port would be a competitor to Hong Kong or threaten the survival of Container Terminal 9.

He said the Yantian port was to serve the 30 provinces in China and could not replace any port or Container Terminal 9.

He said both Yantian and Hong Kong container terminals could exist side by side.

Mr Wang also revealed that the average per capita income in Shenzhen was in excess of 10,000 yuan (about HK\$13,460) last year, compared with 7,000 yuan in 1991. He said he hoped it could reach 20,000 to 30,000 yuan by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, it is understood that 90 percent of all the contracts relating to the seven Government-funded airport core projects will be awarded by 1994, according to the Government's current timetable.

A member of the Chinese side of the Joint Liaison Group Airport Committee, Mr Chen Keqiang, yesterday said he did not know the date of the committee's next meeting.

Asked how could the airport problem be solved, he said it could be done if both sides observed the Memorandum of Understanding.

PRC Would Deal With UK if Reform Rejected

HK1901040093 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 19 Jan 93 p 2

[Article by Rain Ren]

[Text] China is prepared to negotiate with Britain over Hong Kong's political development based on a proposals made by legislative councillors.

Sources close to Beijing authorities say Governor Chris Patten's proposals would first have to be voted down by the legislators.

Patten's constitutional reforms are being discussed by executive councillors and are due to go to the Legislative Council next month for debate and amendment.

The amendment period for the electoral reform bills is expected to be about three months.

The source said legislators' proposals could not be patched-up versions of Patten's.

He said they should be proposals that represented Hong Kong people's wishes and converged with the Basic Law.

Based on such a scenario, Beijing would talk with Britain about Hong Kong's political reforms within the Joint Liaison Group but not directly with Patten.

"It all depends on how Patten plays the game," the source said. It is understood China believes a majority of Legislative Council votes are controlled by the Government or Patten.

"He can have his proposals passed or turned down," the source said.

Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong secretary Cheng Kai-nan said the key to unlocking the political row was not whether Patten's reforms would be passed by legislators.

The basic point should be how Britain and China could sit down to negotiate a solution which would not breach the Basic Law.

He referred to this scenario as "Game B", while "Game A" reflected the counter proposals put forward by political groups or legislators.

"It is time to bring this matter up to Game B," he said. Cheng said the issue could not be settled, no matter what kind of proposals were accepted by the Legislative Council, including those in line with the Basic Law.

"This is because any major issue which will straddle 1997 must be decided between Britain and China," he said.

He said the current situation had made secret negotiations between the two sides impossible.

Cambodia's Hun Sen Gives Banking License to Firm
HK2001040093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 20 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by Laura Tyson and Kevin Murphy]

[Text] Visiting Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen yesterday awarded investment, property and trading group Emperor a licence to open a full-service bank in the war-torn country in March.

The investment is very unusual, as Mr Albert Yeung Sau-shing's foreign exchange and gold trader Emperor International Exchange is not involved in commercial banking, nor have many foreigners gained full banking licences in Cambodia.

It entails an initial capital outlay of U.S.\$10 million.

The announcement comes as continuing violence by the radical Khmer Rouge guerilla faction threatens to undo Cambodia's peace process and scupper long-awaited national elections.

But Mr Yeung, who owns 70 percent of Emperor International Bank (EIB), and Cambodian-Chinese business executive Suor Srun, who holds 30 percent, remain undeterred.

"I had the opportunity to meet the prime minister early last year and we discussed what kind of business we might develop in Cambodia," said Mr Yeung, who plans to expand into gold trading in the country by mid-year.

Following the establishment of headquarters in Phnom Penh, EIB—which will not be part of Hong Kong-listed Emperor International Holdings—plans to establish several branches throughout the country.

Mr Hun Sen said his government welcomed foreign investors in a wide range of industries, especially agriculture, timber, fisheries and mining.

"Those who dare to do business in Cambodia, those who come first, get the best places," he said. He was passing through Hong Kong on an unofficial visit after meetings with Chinese leaders in Beijing.

Mr Hun Sen rejected suggestions that the powerful Khmer Rouge could wreck Cambodia's rebuilding process and the chance of profitable returns for business pioneers such as EIB.

"The resolution of the (United Nations) Security Council has stated clearly that the elections can go ahead as scheduled and they can be held with or without the Khmer Rouge," the prime minister said through an interpreter, Vice-Minister Sok On.

Mr Hun Sen, a former Khmer Rouge soldier who became prime minister in 1979 and leads one of four factions seeking to govern the country, said discussions in Beijing this week had signalled China's determination to "push the

Khmer Rouge in the peace process", but it appeared that Thailand had "more weight and influence" with the rebel group.

But even if the Khmer Rouge continued its armed opposition to the government, Mr Hun Sen said the country could continue to rebuild.

"It is true if you have rebels it is not easy, but it doesn't mean they can stop the peace process," he said, adding that countries such as Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines had successfully withstood long-running guerrilla movements in the past.

"I think Cambodia will have real stability to develop the country. I don't believe that the rebel Khmer Rouge can exist for long," he said, adding: "If you compare Cambodia to the Philippines, maybe we can say that Cambodia is relatively more stable."

Emperor group's business includes jewellery and watch retailing, foreign exchange, securities, futures and bullion trading, property investment and manufacturing.

Last November, Emperor formed a joint venture with China's Justice Department to provide financial information to overseas operations in China, called Beijing Emperor International Consulting Co.

The venture has applied to the Chinese authorities to set up what would be the first Sino-foreign joint venture bank in Shanxi province and the fourth in China, with start-up capital of U.S.\$100 million.

Emperor's other business interests in Cambodia include a joint-venture property development.

'Uneventful' Deportation of 60 Vietnamese Refugees

HK0801050493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 8 (AFP)—A group of 60 Vietnamese boat people was deported from Hong Kong to Hanoi on Friday [8 January] after screening which found they were not legitimate political refugees, an official said.

The deportation—which included 10 criminal offenders—was "uneventful" and carried out without any struggle from the 29 men and 31 women, apart from one woman who screamed as she was taken aboard the plane, refugee co-ordinator Brian Bresnihan said.

In the first two deportations—there have now been eight, involving a total of 336 Vietnamese—the deportees had to be forced into a waiting chartered plane, but subsequent expulsions have been quieter.

The deportations began after Britain, responsible for its colony of Hong Kong, agreed with Vietnam last May on an "orderly repatriation" programme for Vietnamese boat people who were rejected as political refugees and were therefore ineligible for resettlement in the West. Hong Kong's first deportation of Vietnamese was carried

out in December 1989 but the chaotic pre-dawn operation provoked an international outcry, particularly from the United States.

There is also a voluntary repatriation programme introduced by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in March 1989. A total of 26,557 Vietnamese have returned home under this programme. Hong Kong plans to send home over the next two years the remaining 43,180 Vietnamese held in camps here.

Macao

Ji Pengfei on Draft Basic Law for Macao

OW1501131593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)—The draft Basic Law for Macao when the Portuguese colony reverts to China in 1999 was approved today by a secret ballot at the Ninth Session of the drafting committee in Beijing.

Ji Pengfei, chairman of the committee, said at the closing session that the Basic Law for the Macao Special Administrative Region reflected China's general principle of "one country, two systems".

The document is of historic and international significance, symbolizing an important step in the reunification of the motherland and ensuring Macao's long-term stability and development, Ji said.

The approval of the Basic Law also symbolized Macao's entry into a new stage in the transitional period, Ji said.

To realize the smooth transition in 1999 and maintain Macao's long-term stability and prosperity, the gradual progress in politics, economics, culture and other fields of social life should be "linked up" with the provisions of the basic law, said Ji, adding "here lies interests of both Macao and the mainland."

"The new task that we are facing now is to make people in Macao and other parts of China know the Basic Law, and let the 'one country, two systems' and other policies of the central government take root in the hearts of the people," Ji said.

At today's meeting the draft of the design for the flag and emblem of the future special administrative region were examined and approved.

The revised draft of the Basic Law, draft design for the regional flag and emblem will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) for consideration and comment, then to the first annual session of the Eighth NPC for approval.

Jiang Zemin Meets Macao Basic Law Committee

OW1601130393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin today extended his congratulations for the smooth accomplishment of drafting the Basic Law for the Future Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR).

Along with Premier Li Peng, and other leaders including Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan and Wu Xueqian, he met with the members of the committee who attended the committee's ninth meeting held here between January 13 and 15.

Jiang said after more than four years' efforts, the drafting work on the basic law of the MSAR had been successfully completed.

He noted that after the draft is examined and approved by the National People's Congress, it will be another important law following the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Jiang extended his thanks and respects to committee members of Macao and the Chinese Mainland who had worked diligently in drafting the basic law.

He said the "one country, two systems" concept which was the basis of the draft law for Hong Kong and Macao was equally applicable to Taiwan in promoting the reunification of the motherland.

Jiang said the 14th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has systematically summed up Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and clearly decided that it is imperative to arm the whole party with this theory.

"This will become a guiding principle for every reform and construction work in future," he added.

Jiang said China's economic growth in 1992 was very good, adding that this was in part owed to the support of compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and overseas Chinese.

Attending the meeting were more than 40 drafting committee members including the chairman, Ji Pengfei, Vice-Chairmen Hu Sheng, Wang Hanbin, Ma Man Kei, Stanley Ho, Lei Jieqiong, Qian Weichang, Edmund Ho, Li Hou and Guo Dongpo and the secretary general, Lu Ping.

After the meeting, Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a luncheon in honor of the committee members.

In his toast Wan expressed the hope that after the basic law is approved at the first annual session of the Eighth NPC to be held in March, efforts will be made to publicize the law in Macao and other parts of China so that the provisions become well known.

Committee To Submit Basic Law to People's Congress
HK1601021093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jan 93 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chang Hong: "Macao Blueprint Completed, Ready for NPC Review"]

[Text] The Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) concluded its historical mission after almost four and a half years of work and decided yesterday to submit the draft of the "mini constitution" for post-1999 Macao to the country's highest legislature for its endorsement.

"...the law draft is another legal milestone document of historic and international significance following the Hong Kong Basic Law," Ji Peng-fei, the committee chairman, said.

"It indicates a major step for the Chinese people in realizing national reunification and maintaining the long-term stability and development of Macao," he added.

A tiny enclave under Portugal's rule for the past 450 years, Macao is to be returned to China on December 20, 1999, under a joint declaration in 1987 between China and Portugal.

The decision to hand over the draft of Macao's Basic Law to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) for review before its final approval in March by a NPC plenary session came on the last day of the Drafting Committee's ninth four-day session in Beijing.

The 45 committee members present at yesterday's meeting voted by secret ballot to adopt a total of 18 motions on revisions, and selected designs for the regional flag and an emblem for the Macao special region.

They then agreed to submit to the NPC for review:

- the flag and emblem designs;
- the draft on the method that should be used in the formation of the first government, legislative council and judicial body of the Macao SAR;
- a proposal on the establishment of the Committee for the Macao Basic Law under the NPC Standing Committee.

Concluding the drafting committee's last session, Ji said the draft of Macao's basic law typifies the general concept of both "one country, two systems" and the Chinese Government policies in dealing with Macao-related issues.

"The approval of the Macao Basic Law would indicate that Macao will enter into a new phase in its transitional period," he said.

For a smooth transition and continued prosperity and stability of Macao in 1999, the veteran Chinese diplomat said, the progression in fields like politics, economy and culture should be to converge with the stipulations of the basic law.

Speaking to reporters, Lu Ping, the committee's secretary general and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, said the Chinese and the Portuguese governments need to increase their co-operation in the run-up to 1999, working hard to ensure convergence with the basic law.

Macao Newspaper Hails Basic Law Draft

OW1601193893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Macao, January 16 (XINHUA)—MACAO DAILY NEWS today hailed the adoption of the Basic Law draft of the future Macao Special Administrative Region of China as a new milestone for Macao to enter into the second half of the transition of power to China.

The draft of the Basic Law was adopted Friday [15 Jan] at the 9th plenary session of the drafting committee for the Basic Law of the future Macao Special Administrative Region. It will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination.

The MACAO DAILY NEWS in its editorial said that the adoption of the Basic Law draft is of far-reaching historic and international significance. "It has laid down the sound foundation for the stability, prosperity, high-degree autonomy and the government of the future Macao by the Macao people," the editorial said.

In order to achieve the convergence with the Basic Law, the editorial said, China and Portugal should strengthen cooperation and consultation in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation on matters concerning the smooth transfer of power and prosperity in Macao in the transitional period.

The editorial pointed out that during the period of drafting the Basic Law, the Macao people from all walks of life contributed their opinions and suggestions by various ways and through different channels, which have been highly valued and respected by the drafting committee.

The editorial called on the Macao compatriots to use their wisdom and intelligence to make more positive contributions to Macao's return to the motherland.

Committee To Publicize Macao Basic Law

OW1901114093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Macao, January 19 (XINHUA)—The consultative committee for the drafting of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region decided to push forward the campaign to publicize the basic law at its eighth meeting held on Monday.

Members participating [as received] the meeting agreed the committee should shift its emphasis from consultancy to publicity of the basic law in future.

The committee will hold photo exhibitions and seminars and publish pictorials around the theme of the basic law.

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